The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

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The Daily Commercial.

"STILL SHE KEEPS ROCKING HIM."

Still she keeps rocking him,
Ever caressing him,
Brushing the hair from
His colorless brow.
Softly they've whispered her,
"Life has gone out of him,"
Gently she answers,
"How still he is now!"

Still she keeps rocking him,
As though she would shake from him
The cold hand of death,
Like the weights from his eyes;
Rocking the clay of him
While softly the soul of him
Angels are rocking
Far up in the skies.

[For the Pittsburgh Commercial.]

Wayside Jottings.

The greatest misfortune that can befall us, is the misfortune of not being able to bear our misfortunes.

A good father may be pitied for having a bad son; but a good son is more to be pitied for having a bad father.

There are two men very hard to please—the pedant and the coxcomb. The first wants to know everything; the other is satisfied with knowing nothing.

The vices of youth are a dark background against which age can set its virtues if it has them; but that must be an awful background against which even age has no virtues to set.

When we are able to conquer their vanities, we will be far better off than when our vanities have conquered us.

Politeness may be partly a gift, and partly acquired. Some men are so extremely polite when you meet them as to raise a doubt in your mind about their sincerity.

Politeness may go in fellowship with meanness and deceit; so, it takes a wise man to know when politeness means duplicity, or when uncouthness may not be the soul of honor.

No man was ever satisfied with his fortune until he became convinced that everything in this world was vanity.

Folly feeds on folly; and one fool supports another fool for the sake of company.

Fashionable people would soon grow sick of their follies if there were no fools to admire their follies.

The first time we are told we are beginning to look old, we are vexed that any one should discover the secret sooner than ourselves.

He who can pardon the faults of his enemies, and pray for those who commit them, carries the compass of love in his soul, and need not be told how to get to heaven.

The greatest wonder to a good man is, how a bad man can be so wicked; while, perhaps, the greatest wonder to a wicked man is, how a pious man can be so good.

Popularity may exist without goodness, as easily as goodness may exist without popularity.

One man has too much energy, while another man has not half enough. The first wants to drive the world, while the other imagines the world wants to drive him. One cannot be happy unless he is in a hurry, the other cannot hurry because he knows it will not make him happy. The first may make money, and always be in too much haste to enjoy it; the other may make but little, yet enjoy that little greatly. The first has more desires than he can gratify—the other is gratified because he has no desires.

J. K. H.

A SCENE IN PARIS.—Lately a lady, dressed in the height of the fashion and attired in the most expensive materials, entered one of the most expensive jeweller's shops in the Rue de la Paix, in Paris. She looked over article after article, and found nothing to suit her, so she left the shop without purchasing anything. She had not been gone long when the jeweller missed a valuable brooch. Nobody had entered the shop but this fine lady, and she was certainly the thief. In a moment the shopkeeper was soon in full chase, soon overtook her, and rudely enough told her what had occurred—adding that she must go with him to the police station. The lady trembled violently in every limb, became as pale as death, and stood silent and white, and motionless as a marble statue. The shopman became ruder. A gentleman of the lady's acquaintance passed by; seeing the distress she was in, he inquired what the matter was. He angrely turned to the shopman with: "Do you know who this lady is?"—but before he could add another word, the shopman joyfully exclaimed: "There it is! there it is!" and he proceeded to disentangle from the meshes of lace with which the lady's talma was trimmed the valuable brooch. "Do you know who this lady is?" angrely repeated the gentleman. "She is the Baronness de Rothschild." It was now the shopman's turn to tremble and turn pale and be speechless, white and motionless as a marble stone. So looked he as the lady and gentleman walked off, the lady vowing that neither she nor any of her family would ever put foot again in that jeweller's shop.

A WOUND THAT DESERVES CIRCULATION.—Has anybody heard of one's tongue being seriously interfered with by a healed gunshot wound in the wrist? Major General Schenck complains of precisely that anomaly. Nobody will have forgotten that the General was very severely wounded by a Minie ball, crushing in among the joints and tendons of the right wrist and hand, at the second battle of Bull Run. For a long time the surgeons threatened amputation as the only security against mortification and death; but the General finally won the day against both the surgeons and the wound, and came out with a whole hand, but a stiffened wrist. He now writes almost as well as ever, with the wounded hand, but complains of a novel embarrassment when he goes to speak! Extempore speech-making, it seems, is with some so intimately associated with gesticulation, that to check the one is to embarrass the other. The General says that when, on returning to Congress, and resuming the old business of speech-making, he attempted to make a gesture, and found the stiffened limb interfered, the unexpected check constantly reacted on the sentence and broke it down; and he complains that even yet he finds it difficult to get on in talking without the aid of his right wrist.

A SINGULAR CURIOSITY.—One of the most singular and astonishing freaks of Dame Nature; rarely coming under notice, has lately occurred in the growth of a horn-like tumor, from the breast of Mr. Joseph Milleway, of this county. The tumor was situated a little to the right of the breast-bone, and made its appearance some three years ago, in the shape of three horns, which, after a while were shed off like a deer's antlers, and like them it re-appeared and grew to be several inches in length, with the appearance and solidity of horn. A change taking place in the flesh around the tumor he became alarmed and went to Dr. Charles D. Green, in Philadelphia, who removed it. The operation was very severe, covering a space as large as the hand, extending down between the ribs. Mr. M., who resides near Dover, has the curiosity preserved in a bottle, open to the inspection of any one.—*Smyrna (Deleware) Times,*

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday afternoon a horrible accident occurred at the sash and blind factory of Mr. N. J. Fredericks, by which Margaret Seagrave, a child eight years old, lost her life. She was sent on an errand, when she accompanied a girl she knew to Mr. Frederick's factory. While there the girls went into the yard to swing upon a two-and-a-half inch shaft which projected about sixteen inches through the building four feet from the ground. Margaret stepped on a wheelbarrow near the shaft and probably caught her apron and was whirled around at the rate of two hundred and forty revolutions a minute, her head striking the ground every time. Her clothing was entirely stripped from her, her skull and its contents carried away, and both her arms and legs were broken. The screams of her companions attracted the attention of Mr. Fredericks, the engine was stopped, and the body of the poor girl, which presented a sickening appearance, was taken down. —*Newark (N. J.) Advertiser.*

A DISPATCH from St. Louis states that the *Westliche Post* and the *New Zeit*, the two German dailies in that city, have hoisted the name of Gen FREMONT, as the "people's candidate" for the Presidency. It is also stated that his friends project a mass National Convention to be held at Cleveland on the 10th of May.

ENTRAPPING A MURDERER.

A Speculator's Story.

In the year 1833 I went to the Red river country with a view of speculation in horses, lands, or anything that might give promise of a profitable return for a cash investment. Of course I carried a good deal of money with me, but knowing I was going among a wild, lawless class, of every grade and color—among half-civilized Indians, negroes, gamblers, thieves, robbers, murderers and assassins, with perhaps a few settlers of some claims to honor and honesty, if they could be sifted out from the mass—I thought it the safest plan not to *seem* well off in the world's goods. Accordingly I secured my money in a belt about my body, put on a very coarse, rough dress, which, by intentional carelessness, soon had a very mean, slovenly appearance, and allowed my hair and beard to manage matters their own way, without any troublesome interference of razor or comb. Thus prepared, and armed with two revolvers and a bowie-knife, I passed over some dangerous territory in comparative safety, and flattered myself that no one guessed my riches through my apparent poverty.

In fact, on two occasions, I began to think it might have been to my advantage to have looked a little more respectable. The first of these was when, in traveling thro' the Choctaw nation, I found a drove of horses that pleased me very much, and was told by the owner, in reply to my question as to what he would take a head for the entire lot, that he was not in the habit of naming his price to every wandering beggar that chose to satisfy an idle curiosity. I was disposed at first to put on some dignity and get indignant, but concluded, after a careful survey of my person that the man had good cause for speaking as he did, and so merely assured him that I knew an individual who wished to buy horses, if he could get them at a fair price. The horse owner, however, was not disposed to believe my statement, and so I passed him by, with the resolve that, if nothing better turned up, I would give him another call under a more advantageous appearance. As the second instance alluded to was similar to the first, it may be passed over without further notice.

But out of this same cause grew a very remarkable adventure, which it is my present purpose to relate.

While passing between two settlements, over a lonely, gloomy horse-path, leading through a dark, hemlock wood, and while in the most solitary part, there suddenly came before me, leaping from a thicket on the right a human figure of a most startling appearance. It was a man of medium height, but of a stout, powerful frame, all covered with dirty tatters, that he appeared to have worn and wallowed in for years. He had no covering for his head or feet, and his skin was so coated with grime that it was difficult at a first look to tell whether he belonged to the white race or not. His face, high up on his cheeks, was covered with a dirty brown beard, and his matted hair hung in wild profusion all around his head, except a little space before his swollen, blood-shot eyes, and altogether he looked like a madman or human devil. His hands held and swung a formidable club, and his attitude, as he leaped into the road before me, was one of fierce menace and defiance.

I stopped in alarm, and, while fixing my eyes sharply upon his, quietly slid my hand into a convenient pocket and grasped the butt of one of my revolvers, firmly determined to keep him at the short distance that divided us, or kill him if he advanced.

For perhaps a half a minute we stood silently regarding and surveying each other, and then, resting one end of his club on the ground, and partly leaning forward on the other, he said, in a coarse, gruff tone, with a kind of chuckling laugh:

"Well, —— me! I's in hopes I'd got a prize at last; but if you're much better off nor me, you don't show it, by ——! Stranger, who ar' you? and whar ar' you from?"

"Well," returned I, feeling highly complimented, of course, that I resembled such a villainous-looking object as himself, "some people call me a beggar, and I know I don't pass for a genteel gentleman."

"I'll sw'ar to that—haw! haw! haw!" was his chuckling response. "The world haint made much of you, more'n it has of me. I see steal in your face as plain as daylight. Say, what jail or penitentiary lost you last?"

"Never mind that!" said I; probably neither of us have got our deserts."

"Well, if you had been decent dressed, looked like you had five dollars about you, I'd have knocked your brains out!" pursued the villain, with a broad grin. "As it is, you can pass—for I can sw'ar you haint got a red!"

"Much obliged for your candor, anyhow!" rejoined I.

He still stood before me, looking straight into my eye, and now seemed to be pondering some new idea. Presently he muttered, as if to himself:

"I think he might do." Then, a moment after, he said to me, "I say, old fellow, how'd you like to make a raise?"

"How would I like to eat when hungry?" I answered, thinking it not unlikely that the scoundrel had some dark project in view which, by seeming to chime in with him, I might discover.

"Well, I've got a plan," he said, throwing down his club, as if to assure me of his pacific intentions toward myself, and quietly advancing to my side—"I've got a plan that will give us both a heap of money, and it'l take just two to carry it out. I've been wanting a pal, and if you'll join in I'll go your halves."

"If there's any chance to turn a penny, I'm your man!" said I.

"Good!" returned he; you look like a trump, and I'll bet high on you. I don't know," he added, eyeing me sharply, "but I may be deceived—but I think I'll risk it. If you go for to play any game on me, you'd better look out for yourself, that's all."

"Do I look like such a scamp as that?" returned I, in an indignant tone.

"Well, let's take a seat and a talk it over."

We found an old log and sat down; and after some preliminary conversation, my new and interesting acquaintance unfolded to me a most damnable scheme the substance of which was as follows:

He knew the country well for miles around, and the exact position and condition of every settler. One man, living in a rather lonely quarter, about five miles distant, was a speculator in horses and cattle, which he sometimes brought up and drove to a distant market. He had a good deal of money, which it was supposed he kept secreted in his dwelling; and to get possession of this money was, of course, the object in view. The trouble was, that the man himself was a brave, determined fellow, who always went well armed, and so had, besides his wife, two grown up sons and a daughter, which was a force too great for any one individual to encounter. About a mile from him lived a poor widow, who had nothing worth stealing except her clothes, which would be valuable for carrying out our plan. This plan was to rob the widow first of her clothing, dress me up in them, and have me seek lodging at the speculator's house. Then in the night, when all the family should be asleep, I was to unbolt the door, let in my confederate, and we were to attempt the murder of the inmates—the robbery and burning of the house to follow and be the concluding scene.

I secretly shuddered at the atrocity of the contemplated crime, but appeared to receive the disclosure with the business air of the most hardened wretch, inquiring as to the amount of money we should thus probably obtain, and objecting to nothing but the great risk we should have to run, both before and after the accomplishment of our purpose. I permitted my eager companion to gradually quiet my fears, and at last consented to act.

When everything had thus become settled, we struck off the into fields, to avoid being seen, and just before dark came in sight of the widow's house. As my companion was acquainted with the premises, I insisted that he should procure the female garments—but solemnly warned him that if he harmed the poor woman in the least, I would have nothing further to do with the affair.

As good luck would have it, the widow was not at home, and my murderous friend managed to break in and get the necessary clothing without doing any further damage. The widow being a large woman, I had no trouble in arranging the dress so as to pass in a dim light as a tolerably respectable female; and then, having agreed upon the story I was to tell, how I would manage matters, and the signal that would assure my accomplice of all being right, we went forward together, till we came in sight of the house to be robbed, when I made my nearest way to the road, and continued on alone, reaching the dwelling about an hour after dark, and just as the family were about concluding their evening meal.

Had my design been really what I had led my villainous companion to believe, I certainly could never have gone forward with such confident boldness; but feeling my conscience all right, and knowing I was acting from a good motive, I kept up wonderful assurance, feeling curious to see how well I could play my part, and to what extent I could carry the deception.

I asked for lodging for the night, and something to eat, and was kindly and hospitably received. The first thing that sent the blush of shame and confusion to my cheeks, was the coming forward of a young lady, about eighteen, beautiful as an houri, and in a sweet, gentle tone, asking me if I had walked far, if I was much fatigued, offering to take my hood, telling me I should soon be refreshed with a hot cup of tea. This was a little too much for my equanimity. I could have got along with all the rest, without being especially disturbed; but I was then a young, unmarried man, and, though not particularly susceptible to female attractions in general, I thought I had never looked upon so lovely and interesting a creature before. I stammered out some unintelligible replies, kept my hood well drawn over my face, and asked to be permitted to have a few minutes private conversation with the master of the house.

Of course this request caused considerable surprise—but it was granted—and as soon as soon as we were alone together, I told him in a few words who and what I was, the strange adventure I had met with, and disclosed in full the plot of my road-acquaintance to murder and rob him. He turned pale at the recital, and seemed much astonished, but begged me not to mention the design to his wife and daughter. He then called his two sons—strong, determined fellows—recounted the plot to them, and arranged to have everything go forward as if the scheme were being carried out as its vile author designed.

It took some shrewd management to keep me to my part without letting the females into the secret; but it was effected; and before midnight I cautiously opened the door and looked out. There was my man, ready and waiting.

"Is all right?" he whispered.

"Yes, come in?"

As he crossed the threshold, the father and son sprung upon him. But the fellow was strong and desperate, and perhaps had some slight suspicion of the truth. With a wild yell he cleared their united grasps at a bound, leaving a large portion of his rags in their hand. The next moment the whole four of us were in chase of the villain, as he ran across the road to gain the cover of a wood about twenty rods distant.

"Fire!" shouted the father; "shoot down the scoundrel!"

We were all armed and prepared, and at the word four revolvers began to crack behind him. But he seemed to lead a charmed life, and still he ran on, keeping a short distance ahead of us. Once I fancied I saw him stagger; but he gained the woods and disappeared, and we reluctantly and with deep chagrin gave up the chase.

When we returned to the house, the wife and daughter were both and terribly alarmed. Of course an explanation followed—the host being disappointed of making the capture, as he intended, without exciting their fears. There was no more sleep in that house that night.

The next morning we went out to the wood and discovered a trail of blood. We followed on for half a mile, and found the ruffian lying dead, face downward, his hands firmly clinched upon some bushes. One of the sons recognized him as a suspected murderer, who had a couple of years before left that part of the country. He was buried with little ceremony. I was warmly thanked for the part I had played to save the family; but from no other did the words sound so sweet to me as from the lips of the beautiful mother.

The family pressed me to stay with them for a while, and I stayed long enough to lose my heart and win another. Strange as it appears, in looking back to it, the event of that villain leaping into the road before me, changed my whole fortune! and sometimes, when I gaze fondly upon my wife, I am tempted to bless the dark and wicked design that providentially led me to so much happiness.

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The business will be conducted by the same officers and directors.

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JAMES LAUGHLIN, ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT S. HAYS, F. O. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL, ALEX. BRADLEY,
THOS. WIGHTMAN, SAMUEL REA,
WM. K. NIMICK.
JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres't.
se7 JOHN D. SCULLY, Cash'r.

GERMAN TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK.
Corner of Sixth and Wood Sts.
BANK OF DISCOUNT, DEPOSIT AND EXCHANGE.
REPRESENTED CAPITAL, $2,000,000.
Stockholders individually liable to the extent of their private means.
Gold, Silver and Currency bought at best market rates.
Drafts on Germany and other foreign countries, and on all the principal cities in the United States bought and sold.
Collections made on all accessable points and proceeds promptly remitted at current rates of exchange.
Deposits received and interest allowed upon time deposits as per agreement.
Banks, Bankers, Business Firms and others doing business with us will find their orders promptly executed, and their interest at all times carefully consulted.
Bank open from 9 o'clock a. m. to 3 p. m.
GEO. A. ENDLY, Cashier.
A. HOEVELER, President. se21

REAL ESTATE SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
Office: No. 63 Fourth street.
Deposits received DAILY, and every SATURDAY EVENING.
Interest paid at 6 per cent. per annum,

TRUSTEES:
ISAAC JONES, President.
Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Hon. J. K. Moorhead,
Wm. H. Smith, C. G. Hussey,
W. B. Copeland, Jacob Painter,
Harvey Childs, Nicholas Voeghtly.
no16:6m

GOLD, SILVER.
PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE,
AND
PITTSBURGH AND CLEVELAND
Railroad Stocks, Bought at Highest Rates, by
JAMES O'CONNOR,
Office, Bagaley's Building, cor. MARKET and WATER streets. se7

UPHOLSTERY.

E. EDMUNDSON.....W. R. BATEMAN.
E. EDMUNDSON & CO., UPHOLSTERERS, Nos. 96 and 98 THIRD street, near Wood, Pittsburgh, Pa., manufacture and keep on hand every article in their line, viz: Curtain Goods, Ornaments, Fringes, Tassels and Cords, Comforts and Beds, Patent Spiral Spring, Hair, Cotton, Husk and Straw Mattresses, &c. Also, dealers in Wall Papers, Fire-board Prints, Window Shades, &c., &c. se7

ALLEN & NEEDLES,
PHILADELPHIA.
Commission Merchants,
For the sale of Crude and Refined
Petroleum, Lard, and other Oils.
de19:6m

PATTERSON'S BAZAAR.
LIVERY AND SALE STABLES.
W. S. JACKSON,
117 Fourth St., Near Smithfield,
1e8 PITTSBURGH, PA.

GROCERIES—
150 hhds. N. O. Sugar, new crop;
60 " P. R. do., prime;
45 " Cuba do;
120 bbls. N. O. Molasses, direct from N. O.;
200 " N. Y. brands Syrups;
5 hhds. and 30 bbls. Loverings Syrup;
250 half bbls. Lake Herring;
50 " " White Fish;
500 pkgs. Mackerel, (bbls. and half bbls.)
230 Bags Rio Coffee, *prime*;
325 boxes Tobacco, 5's and 10's, Navy and Baltimore Plug;
35 bags Patna and Rangoon Rice;
100 boxes Colgate's Soaps, ass'd and German;
170 half chests Tea. Y. H., G. P., Imperial and Black. For sale by
J. S. DILWORTH & CO., Grocers,
fe24 Second street.

CHAMPAGNE.—50 cases and 50 baskets Green Seal and Heidsick Champagne. In store and for sale by
ja2 MILLER & RICKETSON

FINE BRANDY.—26 cases Cognac, "Otard, Dupuy & Co." brand. In store and for sale by
ja2 MILLER & RICKETSON.

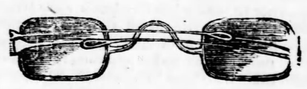
CRYSTALLINE CANDLES.—1,000 Boxes of those beautiful and useful Candles For sale by
oc18 R. C. & J. H. SAWYER.

BARBER'S SOAP.—Only 25 cents per cake, or $2 50 per doz. Try it. For sale by
oc12 R. C. & J. H. SAWYER

PIANOS.

REMOVAL.—On the 1st of April we will remove our MUSIC STORE to
53 Fifth street,
The house, at present, occupied by Messrs. KLEBER & BRO.
A fine assortment of
PIANOS,
on hand, presently, in
No. 51 Fifth street,
J. M. HOFFMAN & BRO.,
fe4 Sole Agents of Decker's Pianos.

OPTICIANS.

GEORGE E. SHAW,
PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,

AND MANUFACTURER OF
PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CARBON OIL HYDROMETER,
DISTILLER'S THERMOMETERS,
SACCHAROMETERS, &c
IMPORTER OF
FINE FIELD GLASSES,
TELESCOPES, &c.
ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES
MADE TO FIT AND WARRANTED TO SUIT.
No. 58 FIFTH STREET,
Next door to Adams' Express Office.
se7

HOTELS.

THE UNION HOTEL,
ARCH STREET,
Between THIRD and FOURTH streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
T. S. WEBB & SONS.
THOS. S. WEBB,
FRANK R. WEBB,
JESSE H. WEBB.
sell:1y

THE NATIONAL HOUSE,
FIFTH STREET.
M'KEESPORT, PA
This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of VISITORS and BOARDERS. FAMILIES can be accommodated with BOARDING, during the Season, on very favorable terms. His TABLE is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.
H. KLEINMAN.
M'Keesport, Sept., 1863.

THE BELLVIDERE HOUSE,
ED. EICHENLAUB,
PROPRIETOR.
NEAR SHARPSBURG. se19

RESTAURANTS.

PETER WILBERT'S
Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
No. 32 Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.
The best of Liquors, Ales, and Wines kept constantly on hand, together with all the delicacies of the season. MEALS served up at all hours. fe8:1y

HENRY SHALER'S
Monongahela Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
No. 19 SMITHFIELD street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
The very best of Shell and Can OYSTERS served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. de29:3m

PH. BABINGER,
RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,
No. 20 Market street.
The very best of Shell and Can Oysters served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. Warm LUNCH every morning. ja21:tf

OPEN AGAIN.—E. REINEMAN'S
DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,
No. 67 SMITHFIELD street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand.
Delicious OYSTERS, first of the season.
oc17:1y

VIERHELLER & ROESSING'S
BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT,
No. 64 FIFTH street,
Odd Fellows Hall Building.
se7:1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN MEYER'S
Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
No. 46 Smithfield street,
oc28:1y PITTSBURGH.

C. R. LEONHAUSER & J. J. ROEMER, the latter formerly of Eli Young's Exchange, have just opened a
Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
at No. 130 SMITHFIELD st., near Virgin alley, where they will keep always on hand fresh Shell, Bucket and Can OYSTERS, and will serve up all the delicacies of the season. Prices 20 to 25 per cent. lower than any house in town. Meals served up at short notice. Give us a call.
no26:tf C. R. LEONHAUSER & CO.

BOWERY SALOON,
No. 48 FIFTH street, next door to Theatre,
JAS. S. WILLIAMS.....Proprietor.
se7:6m PITTSBURGH, PA.

HENRY BENDER'S
Exchange Restaurant and Oyster Saloon,
No. 241 Liberty street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
The choicest products of the market served up. OYSTERS in every style. no24:6m

HENRY ZIMMERMANN'S
RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,
No. 95 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, Corner Federal and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
The choicest WINES, ALES, BEERS and LIQUORS kept constantly on hand. [no25:3m

DISSOLUTION.
The Firm of CLANEY, MESKIMEN & CO. has been dissolved this day by mutual consent, J. MESKIMEN having withdrawn from the firm.
W. M. CLANEY,
CHAS. A. SHAEFFER,
J. MESKIMEN.
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 23, 1863.

In withdrawing from the above firm I cheerfully recommend my late partners to my friends and the public.
J. MESKIMEN.
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 23, 1863.

We have this day associated with us in the Coal Business, HUGH CLANEY, Esq., under the name and style of W. M. & H. CLANEY & CO.
W. M. CLANEY,
CHAS. A. SHAEFFER,
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 13, 1863.
W. M. & H. Claney & Co.,
Shippers and Dealers
IN COAL, COKE, EASTERN AND COMMON LIME, FIRE BRICK, FIRE CLAY, TILE PLASTER AND CEMENT.
All orders left at our Yards,
Nos. 523 & 697 Liberty St., Pittsburgh.
And Corner of Anderson street and South Common, and 323 Leacock street, ALLEGHENY, will receive prompt attention.
Terms—CASH. de29:1f

CHRIST. LAPPE,
KEYSTONE TANNERY,
Corner of Chestnut and O'Hara streets,
se2:6m ALLEGHENY CITY.

CHARLES ROEDEL.....HENRY DAEWERITZ.
ROEDEL & DAEWERITZ, No. 139 THIRD street, between Wood and Smithfield, Pittsburgh, manufacturers of BREWERS' KETTLES, STILLS, OIL TUBES, COPPER PUMPS, STEAM AND ESCAPE PIPES, MALT KILNS, and all kinds of Copper, Sheet Iron and Blacksmith Work. Also, German Silver and Wooden Framed Show Cases, of all sizes and styles. ja16

JEWELRY.

FINE GOLD AND SILVER American, English and Geneva WATCHES, JEWELRY SILVER PLATED WARE, Gold, Silver and Steel SPECTACLES, FANCY GOODS, &c.
J. M. ROBERTS
Desires to inform his friends and patrons that his present large stock of the above goods is being constantly replenished with all the new styles as fast as they appear in the Eastern cities, and that they can depend on getting a good article at the *lowest possible price.*
Fine Watches, Clocks and Jew

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, 2d and 3d stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular *carte de visite* to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1864.

Publication Office, 72 and 74 Fifth Street, (2d Floor) Opposite Postoffice.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
The Pittsburgh Newspaper and Printing Company.

Terms of the Commercial.

DAILY COMMERCIAL.

Single copy.....3 cents.
Mail subscribers (311 issues).....$8.00

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

Per year (52 issues).....$1.50
In Clubs of 20.....1.00
Payable in advance.
Address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

Legislative Committees.

Certain members of the Legislature appear to have an astonishing zeal for the appointment of committees to pry into other people's business. We wonder if ever they heard of the man that made a fortune by attending to his own. These committees are usually gotten up by members that desire to fleece the State Treasury by their pretended zeal. It is about time for the public to understand the game.

The late effort of a committee to pry into the correspondence of our own paper, has been a signal failure. The article or articles complained of, did not impute a want of integrity to any of the members of the Legislature. Half the papers of the State have, times without number, said things ten times as severe. We have seen far severer strictures charging corruption upon members, and yet not at all noticed. The whole thing is a caricature gotten up by a member with scarcely brains enough to take care of himself. If the Legislature does not intend to make itself ridiculous, it had better put an end to all such inquiries. The money spent in such a wild-goose chase had better be voted to the soldiers, or some other equally deserving cause.

Lieutenant-General Grant.

It will delight the country to know that GRANT has been made a Lieutenant-General. It makes him the highest officer in the army. SCOTT is only a brevet, while GRANT is a full Lieutenant-General. GRANT, therefore, ranks SCOTT, and is Commander-in-Chief of all the armies of the Union. As the President, however, may appoint an inferior officer over a superior, he may, if he chooses, still retain HALLECK as Commander-in-Chief, and require GRANT to occupy a subordinate position. If he should do this it will be directly in opposition to what may be considered almost peremptory instructions by Congress to the contrary. It is notorious that Congress would not have passed the act providing for a Lieutenant-General, if it had not been certain that GRANT would be appointed to the office, and that the appointment would displace HALLECK as Commander-in-Chief. That being the case, it is not at all probable that the President will refuse to give GRANT the command which his rank entitles him to.

It may, perhaps, be HALLECK'S misfortune rather than his fault; but the fact is, that scarcely any other General who has been at all prominent at any time during this war—hardly excepting even MCCLELLAN and BUELL—has failed so utterly to win the confidence of the people as he. The almost universal opinion seems to be that, wherever he goes, their inertness, dullness and inefficiency go with him; that he is the very essence of lassitude and inactivity; and that whatever he touches he paralyzes. It is the all but universal sentiment, that there has ever gone out from headquarters at Washington an influence that has been fatal to everything like activity and efficiency in our armies; that it was so to a lamentable extent when Scott was Commander-in-Chief; that it was still worse when MCCLELLAN occupied that position; and that, while it has, perhaps, been a little better since HALLECK filled the place, the improvement has been so small as to be hardly appreciable. The people think that our successive Commanders-in-Chief have been as so many night-mares lying upon our armies, and holding them bound as with a spell. They want to see a change take place—a radical change; they want to see a man placed in the chief command who has proved, by his acts, that he can fight, and that he knows when and how it might be done; they want a man who will both plan and fight; and they know that GRANT is just that man.

The people have had enough of Washington as the headquarters of the army—they want no more of it. Hereafter, they want headquarters to be in the field—they know that that is the proper place, and the only proper place, for headquarters to be. They know that there and there alone ALEXANDER had his, CÆSAR his, and NAPOLEON his. FREDRICK the Great they know had his headquarters in the field, so they know had WASHINGTON, and so they know must every Commander-in-Chief who would carry on a war successfully and bring it to a favorable conclusion. While the people want GRANT to be Commander-in-Chief, nothing would displease them more than to see him establish his headquarters at Washington or anywhere else than in the field. They want him to imitate in this respect those great Commanders just named, and nothing else will satisfy them. Like them they want him to form his plans in the field, to issue his orders in the field, and to be himself the principal agent to carry them out. This, they know, he has the capacity to do, this the disposition to do; this, they are sure, he will do, and hence his elevation to the high position of Lieutenant-General fills them with unmixed delight.

Heretofore we have pursued the strange policy of always waiting to be attacked. That, at least, has been our policy in all cases except where GRANT directed the movements. We had undertaken the war to put down a rebellion, and yet, strange to say, instead of attacking the insurgents, we always except in GRANT'S department, waited for them to attack us. Instead of putting down the rebellion, our commanders, all except GRANT, seemed to think they did everything they ought to do, if they kept it from putting us down. With GRANT for Commander-in-Chief, we are sure that this miserable inert policy will be abandoned, and that the active policy which has all along characterised his department, and which has never failed to be successful, will be inaugurated all along the lines. The rebels will no longer be allowed to fight our armies one by one, and to choose their own time for doing it. They will no longer be allowed to mass their troops at one side of the confederacy to overwhelm one of our armies there, and then to move them at their leisure to its other side to overwhelm another of our armies there. GRANT, as any sensible man would do, will compel them to fight all our armies, on all sides of the Confederacy, at once. He will doubtless also compel every commander of an army to mass his troops instead of scattering them over a whole country side, as has heretofore been the rule, and to fight his whole army at once, instead of fighting only a corps, a division, or a brigade, or a regiment at a time, as has been the practice hitherto. The people believe that, if GRANT is permitted to be commander-in-chief, as Congress has indicated that he shall be, he will do all this, and, as a consequence, put a speedy end to the rebellion; but that, if HALLECK is to retain the chief command, things will continue to go on as they have heretofore been going, and that then, instead of the war being brought to an end speedily, in all probability we will leave it as a legacy to our children.

WENDELL PHILLIPS delivered a lecture at the Music Hall, Boston, on the 1st inst., before a large audience, in which he advocated the planting of school houses among the negroes, and poor whites of the South, with every step of the army, and said that we have one destiny and one future with the black man, and we've got to share our ideas with him. He said that he did not despond of the future of the Republic, but believed, as if he saw it, in a union of all the States, indissoluble as granite, and founded upon justice; in the words of another, you might as well attempt to put a six weeks' chicken back into its egg, as to return four millions of slaves into bondage. He denounced the manner in which the freedmen were treated in the department of General BANKS, and his criticism of that General was of the most unfavorable character, calling him the "Waltham hypocrite." These remarks brought forth mingled hisses and applause from the audience. The South, he said, fights with the undying energy of a baffled aristocracy, and an aristocracy is always hard to conquer. There is danger of our becoming Abolitionists; an Abolitionist is behind the times, we must become American citizens. [Applause.] He spoke also in regard to the next Presidential election, and said that we must rise to the level of our mission; we must demand a policy in our candidate which is thoroughly, and in the original sense of the word, democratic, and let our platform be that everything which God has furnished with veins must by us be provided with a school.

DEATH OF REV. T. STARR KING.—Rev. T. STARR KING, a somewhat prominent preacher of the Unitarian denomination, died at San Francisco on the 3d inst. Mr. King was for a period settled in Boston, and had considerable reputation as a traveler in and historian of the White Mountains, besides his distinction as a preacher. He removed to California a few years since, and had been quite successful there.

THE reports of the Indiana wheat crop are far from encouraging. The Indianapolis *Journal* says: "We are assured by a most intelligent and careful farmer that the late severe cold 'snap,' which caught the wheat mostly uncovered, has seriously damaged it in this vicinity, and as the cold was general, and the crop unprotected, we fear that the evil is as wide as the spread of the bad weather. He says that no wheat he has examined will make over a half crop, and most of it will not do that well. On clay lands the damage is greatest. On sandy soils the effect of the freeze seems to have been mitigated a little. The stalk is killed, generally, not 'frozen out,' and killed clear down to the roots; so that there is no prospect of its sprouting again. This, so far as we can learn, is true of most of the wheat in this region. Warm growing weather may bring out the injured shoots again, but we have not much hope of it."

MRS. JEB STUART.—It may be a matter of interest to some of our readers to learn that Mrs. Stuart, the wife of the famous rebel General J. E. B. Stuart, is living quietly at Georgetown, where she has enjoyed the society of her friends unmolested, nearly a year.—*Washington Republican.*

THE brain of Lord Byron weighed sixty-three ounces, that of Thackery fifty-eight and a half. Both were much above the average, which is forty-nine ounces for man, and forty-four for woman.

DIED:

PEARS—On Saturday, March 5th, SIDNEY CLINTON, daughter of Martin H. and the late W. Clinton Pears, in the 15th year of her age.

Funeral will take place at 10 o'clock on MONDAY MORNING, from the residence of her grandfather, John H. Page, East Birmingham. Carriages will leave for Birmingham at 9 a. m. from the corner of Seventh and Smithfield streets. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

WAUGH—On Saturday morning, 5th instant, of typhoid fever, ANABELLA, daughter of James A. and Matilda Waugh, aged 5 years and 8 months.

INGLIS—On Sunday evening, 6th instant, ELLEN, wife of Mr. Samuel Inglis, in her 24th year.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to her funeral from the residence of her husband, on Watson street, Eighth Ward, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

OPENING SALE
OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
On MONDAY, MARCH 21st, 1864.

We will open our splendid assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES for ladies', gents' and children's wear. SLATER & SOUTH.
54 Market st., Pittsburgh.
mh6-tf

NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the Estate of David Torrence, of Jefferson township, Allegheny County, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims will present them to me, in settlement, without delay.
JOHN TORRENCE, Executor,
No. 171 Second st., Pittsburg.
mh7-tf

SILKS.

THE LARGEST STOCK and the richest goods, and the cheapest ever exhibited in this city, at
J. W. BARKER & CO.'S,
59 Market street.
mh5

DRESS GOODS.

OUR VARIETY OF THESE IS almost endless, and our prices are the lowest.
J. W. BARKER & CO.,
59 Market street.
mh5

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

A FULL STOCK OF THESE bought at great advantage. Selling cheap at
J. W. BARKER & CO.'S,
59 Market street.
mh5

NEW SPRING GOODS,
NEW SPRING GOODS,
NEW SPRING GOODS,
Just Opening,
AT
GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,
92
MARKET STREET.
mh5

STRAY COW.—Came to the inclosure of the subscriber, on the 2d day of March, inst., living in M'Clure township, Allegheny county, a WHITE and RED COW. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law.
JOSEPH RISCHER.
mh5:3t

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

Telegraphic Correspondence of Commercial.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 5.

Kilpatrick's Raid.

The statement that Kilkpatrick's attempt to take Richmond was made in consequence of information brought by Col. Streight is incorrect. The expedition started before Streight's arrival, and he expressed the opinion that Richmond was inaccessible on the northern side. Zug, bearing latest dispatches from Kilpatrick and Butler to Cherrystone Inlet, was captured by rebels.

Sherman's Expedition.

There is no harm now in stating that the principal, if not sole object, of Sherman's movement was the destruction of the railroads west and north of Meridian, in order to prevent the enemy from troubling navigation on the Mississippi, and of making a raid within our lines in that vicinity.

The Naval Service.

The officers of the Potomac Army say that not less than seven thousand sailors are awaiting orders transferring them into the naval service.

Ten-Forty Bonds.

The five per cent. interest on the new ten-forty bonds will be payable semi-annually in March and September.

Mr. Voorhees' Speech.

Mr. Voorhees, in his speech to-day, out Vallandighamed Vallandigham, whom he described as a pure and Christian gentleman, whom the savage Burnside had banished. He appealed to the men of the Southern States to join the conservatives of the North in restoring the Union by other means than war. The attendance in the House was even smaller than last Saturday.

Opposing the Amendment of the Constitution.

Henry J. Raymond, editor of the New York *Times*, has been here working assiduously to prevent the passage of the act providing for the amendment of the Constitution to abolish slavery.

Important Decision by Court of Claims.

The Court of Claims have rendered payment in favor of U. S. Grant, for property destroyed in Arizona to prevent its falling into the hands of the rebels. The decision is important, as it settles the disputed question whether the Court have jurisdiction in claims for damages, or at least shows that the Court will take jurisdiction in such cases. Grant became an army contractor under Floyd, on the recommendation of ex-Senator Gwinn, and all his claims have been resisted by the War Department as tainted with fraud.

Pardoned.

The President has pardoned J. H. Howland, of Mass., late Quartermaster, sentenced to the penitentiary by a court martial for embezzlement. It will be recollected that Howland fled to Canada with the booty, and was followed by Col. Baker, Provost Marshal of the War Department, and enticed across the border and the money secured.

V.

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1861.

Grant as Lieutenant-General.

The general order promulgating the appointment of Grant as Lieutenant-General first recites the recent act of Congress, then announces the appointment of Grant in the language of the law, and declares that he is authorized, under the direction and during the pleasure of the President, to command the armies of the United States. It is believed that Grant is now on his way here, but not to fill any office in Washington.

The Florida Expedition.

Gen. Gillmore's dispatches concerning the recent battle in Florida do not affirm that he had any orders from the President or anybody else to undertake the Expedition. He had authority last December to make such expeditions on the main land as he deemed advisable. Also, that he had instructions as to the treatment of Florida after the rebels were expelled.

Confirmation of Col. Fuller.

The Senate Military Committee recommends the confirmation of Col. Fuller, of the 27th Ohio, as brigadier-general.

Capture of the Dispatch Boat.

The tug bearing Kilpatrick and Butler's dispatches, the capture of which was announced in yesterday's telegram, was attacked and taken possession of by fifty men, after it had reached Cherrystone Landing. The captors did not come from the other side of the bay, but were residents of Northampton and Accomac counties. They left with the tug for parts unknown.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Changes to be Made.

Changes in the command of the Army of the Potomac have been announced as impending some days since, and will probably be made upon the arrival of General Grant. There is good reason to believe that Gen. Meade will be displaced.

It is supposed that a change in the Cincinnati postoffice will not be insisted upon by the Department, and the present incumbent may remain.

General Kilpatrick's Raid.

The expedition of General Kilpatrick had the effect of scaring Richmond, if nothing more. The rebel journals contain bewildering and bewildered accounts of his cavalry operations. They record that at Frederick Hall the Yankees tore up the railroad for some distance, and carried away several officers and eight pieces of artillery, beside doing much other damage; that from Frederick Hall one column moved to James River canal and burned the farm buildings of Sedden, the rebel Secretary of War, and a large number of mills, besides destroying a canal boat cutting one lock, and damaging the iron works at Mannakin. Henry A. Wise, who was visiting a neighbor of Sedden, narrowly escaped capture. Another column came to Ashland, and appeared within six miles of Richmond, March 1st; after a two hours' fight they withdrew towards Mechanicsville, burning the trestle-work of the Central Railroad over the Chickahominy. The rebel loss was one killed and six or seven wounded. Two Yankees were captured. No damage was done. A large number of negroes were carried off.

The Richmond Whig on the Raid.

The Richmond *Whig* thinks the design of the expedition, besides the destruction of property, was to release prisoners. That part of the plan miscarried through the ignorance or treachery of a negro guide. We have won the title to considerable boldness, to say the least. Dispatches from Gordonsville say that Gen. Custar did little damage at Charlotteville.

The Florida Disaster.

The Lake City, Fla., *Columbian*, has a long account of the late battle of Olustee, in which the writer says that although he had participated in all the battles around Richmond, he never witnessed a more stubbornly contested field engagement, the battle lasting more than four hours. General Finnegan commanded the rebel forces, consisting of Florida and Georgia regiments. The result is summed up thus: Yankee loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, 2,800, one stand of colors, five guns, 1,500 stand of arms, and a large quantity of stores. The rebel loss is stated at 75 killed and 450 wounded.

V.

Arrival of the Steamer Ocean Queen.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The steamer Ocean Queen has arrived from Aspinwall, with $508,000 in specie. The Constitution, which arrived at Panama on the 28th ult., brought down $1,500,000 in treasure, of which the above sum was for New York, and the balance for England. The last British mail steamer to Southampton took over $5,000,000 in treasure.

CAIRO.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CAIRO, March 6.

Excitement About the Election.

CAIRO, March 7.—To-day the steamer Darling having Memphis papers of the 6th arrived, they are filled with only political topics. Considerable interest was excited on the subject of the elections, on Thursday night last.

The Murder of Juege Moulder.

A party of guerrillas who have long infested Mississippi county, Mo., went to the house of Judge J. W. Moulder at the mouth of the James Bayou, and forcing entrance, brutally murdered him. Judge Moulder was about sixty-five years of age, and one of the most honored and respected citizens in Mississippi county, of which he has been a resident for the last twenty-five years. The Judge had been a firm and unconditional Union man from the first, opposing rebels and rebellion with great determination.

His Union sentiments made him hated and feared by the guerrillas, hence they took his life. The band consisted of only ten or twelve men, but perfect desperadoes, well armed and mounted, with a full knowledge of the country, which enables them to elude pursuit in the hiding places with which the swamps abound. There leaders, Vernon and Campbell, are two of the most fearless and desperate men living. The Government should most assuredly do something toward driving them out of the country.

W.

Gen. Kilpatrick's Raid on Richmond.

Narrow Escape of Gens. Lee and Wise.

Dahlgren Falls by Treachery of a Negro.

An Interesting Account.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—The evening *Telegraph* publishes the following interesting account of Kilpatrick's raid, from a special correspondent of the *Tribune*.

On Monday they reached the Virginia Central Railroad and tore up the track in four places and destroyed whatever property would render the road useless. At Frederick's Hall on the Central Railroad they came upon a court martial, peacefully holding its sessions and captured a Colonel, five Captains and two Lieutenants.

General Lee had passed over the railroad on his way to his army but about an hour before our men reached it.

Occasionally Union families were encountered who gave valuable information, and freely offering what they had to eat and drink.

On leaving Frederick's Hall, on Monday, they pushed on to Richmond in detachments of five hundred under Col. Dahlgren, keeping well to the right in the direction of Louisa Court House, while Gen Kilpatrick, with the main body, moved upon Ashland, both parties scouring the country thoroughly, and doing all possible damage.

As the forces neared Richmond, the main parties began concentrating, Col. Dahlgren was to move down to the right of Richmond, destroying as much of the James River canal as possible, and then taking the river road, was to cross opposite and enter the city from the South side, and attempt the deliverance of the prisoners on Belle Isle.

Gen. Kilpatrick, with the main body, was to attack the city by the Brooke Turnpike, simultaneously, if possible, with the other movement. It was hoped to reach the city by Monday night or early the following morning, when a partial, if not total surprise could be effected.

Two of those fatalities which more than once during this war have snatched success from us, prevented the consummation of the best conceived and most brilliant plans of the war.

Dahlgren had taken a negro to pilot him to Richmond and he led him toward Goochland, instead of Richmond, and Tuesday Dahlgren found himself in just the opposite direction from that which he wished to take. The negro was promptly hung for his treachery. The men exasperated by this burned the barns and outbuildings of John A. Seddens, the rebel Secretary of War. Dahlgren retraced his steps down the river road, but did not reach the immediate vicinity of Richmond till the afternoon when everybody was on the alert, Kilpatrick having already made his attack. Dahlgren's detachment was divided into several parties for the accomplishment of different objects, keeping together however. A very sharp fight ensued on one party attempting to cross the river. They found the enemy in superior numbers confronting them on every road, which compelled them to fall back. In attempting to cut their way out, Major Cooke, of the 2d New York, with about one hundred and fifty men got separated from the rest. The other detachments succeeded in rejoining Kilpatrick, but nothing had been heard of this one. Meanwhile Kilpatrick advanced down the turnpike road to Ashland, having torn up the rails at that point and destroying the telegraph as he marched. At one station, however, an operator succeeded in sending a dispatch to Richmond announcing that the Yankees were coming. Less than fifteen minutes put Richmond on the *qui vive*, and it has since been ascertained that a dozen pieces of artillery were put in position and new entrenchments thrown up while awaiting his arrival.

The troops reached the outer fortifications early on Tuesday morning, and as the spires and houses of the city came in view cheer upon cheer went up from our men. Riding rapidly forward the outer line of works were entered. The rebels then being surrounded threw down their arms, many of them surrendering and others taking to their heels. A fight ensued for the next line, but our batteries were too much for them, and with his battery Kilpatrick opened upon the city. No doubt our men would have dashed upon everything that stood in their way, so enthusiastic had they become, but Kilpatrick acted a wiser part, and as the shrill whistle of the locomotive told of bringing up of reinforcements from Pickett's brigade, at Bottom's Bridge and vicinity, he reluctantly gave orders to move toward Mechanicsville.

On every road the enemy's pickets confronted them, and a series of manoeuvres took place, in which the enemy were found to be on the alert at every point. Night coming on Kilpatrick halted and made preparations to camp. He had chosen a place, however, too near a rebel camp, and of this fact he was reminded by being shelled out of his position; so the command groped its way in darkness and gloom, fighting when too hard pressed, and with the bell-tale whistle of a locomotive now warning them that troops were being hurried on to Bottom Bridge in the hope of cutting off their retreat.

On Monday Butler received orders to send over a force to meet Kilpatrick, and assist him, if necessary. This movement was a part of Kilpatrick's plan, as proposed. Had he known of, or expected a force at New Kent Court-House, or at Bottom Bridge, he would not have turned away from Richmond, but would have entrusted Gen. Butler's forces to fight for the same place.

Two thousand infantry, under Col. Duncan, 4th U. S. colored regiment; 1,800 cavalry, under Col. Spear, 11th Pennsylvania cavalry, and Belgers battery, the whole under the command of Col. West, were ordered to New Kent Court House, there to be governed by circumstances as to further movements. The infantry left Yorktown on Monday afternoon and reached New Kent Court House about noon the following day, having made an extraordinary march through rain and mud. The cavalry left Williamsburg on Monday night and arrived on Tuesday morning about eight o'clock.

Tuesday afternoon Col. Spear took a portion of his cavalry force and proceeded to Tunstall's Station, where he destroyed a new steam saw mill and Court House. After resting a while they resumed their march down the peninsula. General Davis, who led, had several men shot by guerrillas, and Kilpatrick and his attendants chased a body of them capturing a Lieutenant and his men. The force picked up on their way one of the escaped prisoners, a Col. Watson or Watkins of an Ohio regiment. The men and horses have stood hard marching remarkably well, the saddles not being removed during the trip, and but little sleep given the men.

Over five hundred prisoners were taken, but from the nature of the expedition it was impossible to bring them in. The casualities not ascertained.

Col. Dahlgren, Major Cooke and Lieutenant Colonel Litchfield and about 150 men are missing. Too much praise cannt be awarded Dahlgren, nor too much regret felt upon his supposed capture.

Important from New Orleans.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The steamers Columbia and George Cromwell have arrived, with New Orleans advices of the 27th of February.

Admiral Farragut continued his attack on the forts below Mobile. A letter from the fleet, dated the 13d of February, says the whole mortar fleet had kept up an incessant fire on Fort Powell, which commands Grant's pass, since daylight.

The rebel ram Tennessee was off Fort Morgan and expected to attack our fleet. She is said to be more powerful than the Merrimac was.

Fort Powell cannot hold out long against our bombardment.

Admiral Farragut was on board the Calhoun, near the Fort.

Our regiments, from the Teche, are arriving daily in New Orleans, and being sent in transports to co-operate with Farragut.

Thirty-four prisoners had escaped from the New Orleans Custom House, ten or twelve of whom were recaptured, and it was probable that the rest would be caught.

A mutiny occurred on the board the bark Garibaldi, at the North West pass, on the 22d. The chief mate and one seaman are reported to have been killed before the mutiny was stopped.

Gen. Weitzell was expected to return soon to New Orleans.

General Sherman's Expedition, &c.

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—The statement of the Washington correspondent of the New York *Commercial* that Gen. Sherman was at Vicksburg on the 24th ult., and that he will soon start on another expedition, is a great mistake. None of Sherman's forces had reached Jackson on the 24th; and Vicksburg advices of the 27th make no mention of his arrival there, or any contemplated new movement.

McPherson's corps, which reached Jackson after the 24th, will probably remain there for the present, but another expedition is not likely to be made very soon.

Parties from General Grant's front report it is not probable that any fighting will take place there for some time.

New Counterfeits.

NEW YORK, March 6.—New counterfeit 5's on the Valley Bank of Hillsborough, New Hampshire, and Bank of Patterson, New Jersey are in circulation. The latter are altered from ones.

From Tennessee.

KNOXVILLE, March 6.—Scouts report that Longstreet has shipped his wagons per train to Richmond, and is mounting his men upon the horses and mules thus released, and is pressing all the animals that can be found. The rebel cavalry are still scouring the country to the East of us.

Martin's cavalry appeared yesterday in the French Broad, near the meeting of the Big Pigeon.

Some apprehension is felt of a raid by Morgan, on our railroad communication with Chattanooga.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, March 6.—The steamer Darling, from Memphis on the 4th, passed to-day for Cincinnati with 469 bales of cotton. The St. Patrick for Louisville, yesterday had 165 bales.

Over 1,000 persons in Memphis obtained foreign protection, which shields them from the draft, but prevents them from voting.

Another large meeting of the unconditional Union men was held at Memphis on the 3d.

Cotton quiet at 67c; Good Middling, 66; strictly, do, do.

The Seventy-seventh Ohio veterans, arrived en route for the front, with materially strengthened ranks.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Brig. Gen. Albion P. Howe, lately commanding a division in the 6th Corps, has been transferred to the post of Chief of Artillery in the Department of Washington, vice Brig. Gen. Barry, ordered to Gen. Groat's Department.

It is supposed that the amendatory internal tax bill will not be reported from the Committee of Ways and Means before to-morrow week.

The visit of Maj. Gen. Meade to Washington is reported to be in connection with the re-organization of the several army corps under his command.

From Newbern.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The steamer Ellen S. Terry arrived this evening from Newburn.

A Newbern letter, of the 1st inst., states that Jeff Davis has suppressed the Raleigh *Standard*, thus increasing the surety of its editor's election as Governor next fall.

The rebels are removing the obstructions in the Neuse river below Kinston, in order to allow an iron plated ram to come down to assist in the anticipated attack on Washington, Newbern and Plymouth, for which the rebels are making grand preparations. A ram is also said to be ready on the Roanoke river, as well as one on the Tar river.

The Raleigh *Confederate* states that the recent attack on Newbern was only a diversion, soon to be followed up by a heavy demonstration.

Gen. Weitzel is dangerously ill at Plymouth.

The *Confederate* urges the necessity of changing the battle-ground from Virginia to North Carolina.

Official intelligence confirms the report that Jeff. Davis has ordered the immediate seizure of all point9 now held by the Federals in North Carolina.

Gen. Peck has made all the preparations in his power, and all citizens and friends are under orders to go into the fortifications.

The hanging by the rebels of twenty-three men of the Second North Carolina white regiment, has exasperated the loyal North Carolina troops beyond all bounds, and they have resolved to take no more prisoners.

Fire at Pensacola.

NEW YORK, March 6.—An extensive fire occurred at Pensacola on the 19th. The town is believed to have been destroyed by the rebels, under the impression that our forces designed to occupy it soon.

The 18th New York Cavalry had arrived at New Orleans.

Gen. Banks reviewed the artillery and cavalry at Carrollton on the 27th.

Col. Chickering, of the 3d Massachusetts Cavalry has been appointed Assistant Provost Marshal General of Louisiana. His duty is to superintend the labor system instituted by Gen. Banks.

Southern Items.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Richmond papers of the 1st and 2d have been received here. They admit that Kilpatrick penetrated within three miles of the city, and relate how narrowly Lee escaped capture.

Gen. Wise also had a narrow escape, being at the residence of the rebel Secretary of War, from where he reached the city.

Four hundred more of our prisoners were shipped on February 29th, for Americus, Georgia. Nearly 3,000 have thus far been sent there, and accommodations exist for 6,000.

Forrest and Wheeler's Mobile and Ohio railroad were destroyed by Gen. Sherman. The Southern was also destroyed from Meridian to Jackson, and 4,800 negroes were carried off.

The rebel accounts of the battle of Olustee, in Florida, show that their force consisted of fourteen regiments of infantry, four battalions of cavalry, and three batteries of artillery. Their loss was 800 killed and wounded.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FORTY-SIXTH REGIMENT OF PENNA. VETERAN VOLUNTEERS.—The members of COMPANIES "B" and "F," Captains Greatrake and Craig, will meet at the Recruiting office of LIEUT.-COL. FOULK, No. 76 Fifth street, opposite the Postoffice THIS (Monday) MORNING, at 9 o'clock. This regiment will leave Pittsburgh on or about the 15th or 16th of the present month. Recruits wanted.
mar 7:1t

NOTICE.—A MEETING of the PITTSBURGH COAL ASSOCIATION, will be held at the Board of Trade Rooms, on TUESDAY, March 8th, 1864, at 11 o'clock, a. m. All members, and those desirous of joining, are urged to be present at attendance.
The Mechanical Coal Digger will be on exhibition. By order. A. D. SMITH,
mh5:3t President.

[Chronicle copy.]

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. W. CO., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, Pittsburgh, Pa., March 1, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENTUM ON THE INCOME, OR THIRD MORTGAGE BONDS, of this Company, out of the earnings of 1863, payable in CASH on the 1st day of April next, at the Office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Transfer Agents, No. 52 WALL street, NEW YORK, to the persons, or their attorneys, in whose names the Bonds stand registered on the 1st day of March. The Transfer and Register Books of these Bonds, which were closed on the 1st day of March, for the Annual Election, will remain closed until 10 o'clock, a. m., the 2d day of April thereafter.
mh2 W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R'Y CO., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, Pittsburgh, Pa., February 12th, 1864.

SPECIAL MEETING OF the Stock and Bondholders of this Company, for the election of DIRECTORS, and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the Office of said Company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the THIRD WEDNESDAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1864, at 10 a. m.
The Stock and Bond Transfer Books of the Company, at their Office, in the City of Pittsburgh, and at the Transfer Agency in the City of New York, will be closed on the 1st day of March, at 3 o'clock p. m., and remain closed until the 17th day of March thereafter.
fe12:td W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

OFFICE ALLEGHENY BRIDGE CO., Pittsburgh, February 25, 1864.

AN ELECTION FOR PRESIDENT, MANAGERS and OFFICERS of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny river, opposite Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny, will be held at the TOLL HOUSE, at the South end of the Bridge, on MONDAY, the 7th day of March next, at two o'clock, p. m.
fe29:8t WM. ROSEBURG, Treasurer.

COOPER FIRE ARMS MANUFACTURING CO., Frankford, Pa., Feb. 20, 1864.

THE SECOND INSTALMENT, $6,62 per share, has been levied by order of the DIRECTORS, upon the stock of this Company, payable on the 1st of March, 1864.
Pittsburgh stockholders will please pay at the office of JAMES M. COOPER, Bank Block, Fifth street, Pittsburgh.
fe29:2w J. MASON COOPER, Treasurer.

FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC and COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgments of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein.
Office: No. 189 PENN street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
fe12:6m

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—A meeting of the Stockholders of the "FIRE STEEL MINING COMPANY," will be held at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., in the city of Pittsburgh, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of March, 1864, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the election of a BOARD OF DIRECTORS. Also, to take into consideration the transfer of the books of the office of the Company, sale of the property, and any other questions that may be offered for their consideration.
By order. M. J. CAUGHEY,
fe9:td Secretary.

ROBERT ARTHURS.....JOHN W. RIDDELL.
ARTHURS & RIDDELL,
SOLICITORS FOR
PENSIONS, BOUNTIES,
ARREARS OF PAY,
AND ALL
Military Claims,
OFFICE.....No. 135 FOURTH street,
mh3:3m-e-o-d PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. CHILDS & CO.,
WHOLESALE SHOE WAREHOUSE,
133 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

WOULD INVITE the attention of MERCHANTS visiting this market to our large assortment of
STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,
suitable for Spring and Summer sales.
Having purchased our stock direct from the manufacturers, entirely for CASH, and possessing long experience as to the wants of the WESTERN TRADE, we feel confident we can offer superior inducements to cash and prompt short time buyers.
We also have a large line of
Prime Custom Work,
adapted particularly to the CITY TRADE, to which we would ask the examination of retailers. Special attention given to orders.
mh3:4m H. CHILDS & CO.

CHAMPAGNE BRANDY.—300 cases imported in glass; in store and for sale low by
[ja2] MILLER & RICKETSON

FOR SALE OR RENT.

DESIRABLE FLOURING MILL FOR SALE.—Owing to other business matters claiming my undivided attention, I desire to sell my new and valuable FLOURING MILL PROPERTY, situated in Sardis, Monroe county, Ohio.
The building is built substantially of brick, size 46 by 70 feet, contains two sets of Burs, and all the modern improvements and appliances.
Size of Engine, 12 inch cylinder, 24 inch stroke. Two double flued boilers, 20 feet long, 36 inches diameter. The building and machinery are comparatively new. The mill enjoys a good reputation, and steady and profitable patronage is secured.
For terms and other particulars, apply at Sardis, Ohio, to E. HORNBROOK.
mh5:1m

FOR RENT.—A NICE OFFICE, with front entrance, over the store of the subscriber. Possession can be had immediately.
R. H. KING,
mh1tf No. 211 Liberty street.

TO RENT.—A good COUNTRY RESIDENCE, at Turtle Creek Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, with grounds well improved.
mh3:1w J. M. McELROY.

PLANING MILL, SAW MILL, &c., FOR SALE.—The subscribers wish to sell their PLANING MILL, SAW MILL, MACHINERY, DWELLING HOUSE, &c., situate in Monongahela city, Washington county. The Mill house is 30x80 feet, three stories high, with Engine house attached. The Dwelling house is large, and having two families now living in it. The Lot on which these are erected runs along the river and Union street 275 feet, and about 200 feet deep.
This is a very desirable property to carry on business of this kind, having 2 planes, 2 moulding machines, mortice machine, tenon machine, circular and bracket saws, &c. The Mill house and machinery all being nearly new, (having been burnt down and re-built in 1858,) and being situated on the river, and where good roads lead to and from in different directions, all which tends to give it a desirable and advantageous position for business. Possession can be given at any time.
KIDDOO & MOORE,
P. S. This would be a good place to build and finish boats, as there is sufficient ground.
Monongahela City, Feb. 29, 1864—2w

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—Situate in Venango county, Pa., on the State road leading from Franklin to Oil City, one mile from the former and four miles from the latter place; containing 86 acres, 60 acres cleared, a large frame barn, frame house, and an orchard thereon. School house adjoining property. Terms easy. For further particulars inquire of JACOB EISENBEIS,
No. 87 Ohio street, Allegheny, or
fe22:1m E. ABEL, Commercial office.

FOR SALE.—Two three story
BRICK DWELLING HOUSES,
on the corner of FIRST and FERRY streets. Terms moderate. Inquire of JOSEPH TORRENS, at
Fleming & Torrens, corner of Market and Third streets. fe25:2w

BRICK STORE AND DWELLING FOR RENT.—In the borough of Manchester, on Beaver street, on the line of the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Passenger Railway Company. The Store room has shelves, counter, an excellent cellar, and is well adapted either for a Grocery, Confectionery, Drug or Shoe Store. There is hydrant water in the kitchen of the dwelling. Possession given 1st of April. Rent $220 per annum. Apply to
fe22 JOHN B. KENNEDY, Commercial office.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE STORIED BRICK HOUSE AND LOT, No. 209 PENN street. The house has all the modern improvements. Hot and cold water, bath room, &c. Lot 20 by 120 feet. Apply to
JAMES VERNER,
Citizens' Passenger Railway

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Pennsylvania Central.

Departs.	Arrives.	Departs.	Arrives.
Thro Acm'n....	5:50 a m	Balto Exp's....	12:50 p m
Thro Mail....	2:50 a m	Phila do	1:20 p m
Thro Exp'ss....	4:25 p m	Fast Line.....	1:30 a m
Fast Line.....	8:35 p m	Thro Mail.....	1:00 a m
Joh'n Acm'n...	3:00 p m	Joh'n Acm'n...	10:05 a m
1st Wall stn....	8:30 a m	1st Wall stn....	6:15 a m
2d do	11:40 a m	2d do	8:35 a m
3d do	3:50 p m	3d do	1:55 p m
4th do	6:00 p m	4th do	6:05 p m

The Church Train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at 9:05 a m; returns at 12:45 p m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Departs.	Arrives.	Departs.	Arrives.
Fast Line.....	1:45 a m	Chicago Exp...	2:20 a m
Express.....	2:45 p m	Phila. do ...	2:10 p m
Mail Train....	6:30 a m	Cin'ti do ...	7:50 p m
All'ce Ac'm....	2:15 p m	Crest'e Mail...	7:00 p m

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 9:15 a m, 12:00 m, 4:30 p m and 5:40 p m.

Returning, leaves New Brighton Station at 5:50 a m, 7:00 a m, 12:30 p m, and 2:50 p m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.	Arrives.	Departs.	Arrives.
Mail.....	7:55 a m	Mail.....	6:00 p m
Express.....	3:00 p m	Express.....	10:00 a m
1st M'Keesp't.	11:00 a m	1st M'Keesp't.	7:00 p m
2d do	6:15 p m	2d do	2.05 p m
Port Perry....	7:00 a m	Port Perry....	8:30 a m
Braddock's...	4:15 p m	Braddock's...	5:40 p m

The Sunday Train to and from M'Keesport eaves at 1:00 p m, and arrives at 10:00 a m.

Allegheny Valley.

Departs.	Arrives.	Departs.	Arrives.
Mail.....	7:00 a m	Mail.....	7:00 p m
Express.....	3:00 p m	Express.....	9:35 a m
Accom'n	4:00 p m	Accom'n	8:10 a m

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.	Arrives.	Departs.	Arrives.
Cin'ti.....	1:45 a m	Mail.....	3:50 p. m.
.....	1:45 p m	Cin. Ex'ss....	8:05 p. m.
Whee'g...	6:20 a m	Do.	2:10 a. m.
Steubenv'l.	3:00 a m	Steub'v. Ac..	10:00 a. m.
Clev'l'd...	1:45 a m		
do	1:45 p m		

☞The Excelsior Omnibus Company have Omnibusses and Carriages in waiting for passengers arriving in trains from both East and West.

Veteran Enlistments.—Hon. John Covode, Hon. George Lawrence, and General C. P. Markle, of Western Pennsylvania, were in Washington City last week, to arrange some means by which veterans could be credited to districts offering the most money.

Patent Issued.—Among the patents issued from the United States Patent Office for the week ending March 1st, was one to Archibald H. Rowand, of Allegheny city, for improvement in moulds for casting bungs, plugs, etc.

A Popular Officer.—We hear the several recruiting officers in this city speak in high terms of Lieut. Col. J. V. Bonaford, the Superintendent of the Volunteer Recruiting service of Pennsylvania. His office is a most laborious one, yet he manages to conduct the business of the same with the utmost order and dispatch, and to the entire satisfaction of all with whom he has business. He is ably assisted by Lieut. J. W. Leideke, his adjutant.

Remains of Lieut. McCord.—The remains of Lieut. Alexander McCord, of Allegheny city, who enlisted in the Ninth Pennsylvania Reserves, and fell at the second Bull Run battle, Aug 30, 1862, have been recovered, and are expected to arrive soon in the city. He was a brave, gallant and faithful officer, held in high esteem by all his fellow soldiers, and loved and respected by all who knew him. Due notice will be given of the time of the funeral when the body arrives.

In Richmond.—An Ohio drover informed us on Saturday that he was charged by a rebel deserter, whom he met in Ohio, to make known in this city, the whereabouts of George W. Snyder, a cavalryman, from this city. It appears that in a skirmish some time ago, near Warm Springs, Va., Snyder was wounded and left on the field for dead. He was discovered by the rebels, however, his injuries attended to, and he is now a prisoner in Richmond. Snyder is a moulder by trade, and his family live in the Eighth Ward.

Coroner's Inquest.—Coroner McClung, on Saturday, held an inquest on the body of a man named Matthew Farrell, who was drowned Friday in the Monongahela River, near the Monongahela Bridge. Deceased was employed in pumping out some flat boats belonging to Mr. Patterson, in the vicinity of the bridge, and while thus engaged, the pin on which the pump handle rested broke and he was precipitated into the water, when, being unable to swim and there being no assistance near h was drowned. A verdict of accidental drowning was rendered. Deceased was a resident of the Second Ward.

Improvement of the Allegheny.—The Oil City *Register* of last week suggests that the Allegheny river might be improved by cleaning out and deepening the channel between that point and Pittsburgh. We are of the opinion that this suggestion is about of as much importance as that made by the member of councils, to dig out the bed of the canal under the bridge over Penn street, in order that the surface of the canal might be lowered, and the bridge not be an obstruction. Even if the Allegheny channel were cleaned out, would not the first freshet fill it up again?

Dwelling Destroyed.—On Friday afternoon a dwelling belonging to the heirs of Jacob Noss, deceased, and located at Four Mile Run, below Beaver, on the line of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh railroad, was totally destroyed by fire. The house was occupied by Mr. Evermont White, who lost all his household goods—the family having been absent when the fire occurred. Mr. John Noss, Sr., who boarded in the house, lost $100 in money, which he had deposited in a trunk. The house stands close to the track, and the fire was communicated from a locomotive attached to the two o'clock train going east.

Pittsburghers Absent.—The following Pittsburghers were registered at Philadelphia hotels on Thursday and Friday: G. C. Dresden, S. Woods, P. Kerr, Robt. Beales, John F. Quigg, C. B. Crain, J. S. Shaffer, W. S. Haven, W. Manning, W. Wightman, M. Baquiel and lady, J. B. McPherson, J. D. McKee, E. S. Young and wife, R. Mchaffey, Robert Young, S. Grove, E. Snowden, Thos. Rutter, R. C. Loomis, H. K. Porter, Dr. Geo. L. Porter, Mrs. Porter, H. Harley and wife, Alex. Chambers, S. B. Douglas, T. McCance, Jno. Blair, J. M. Kirby, J. Lehman, Leon D. Berger.

St. Patrick's Day.—Extensive arrangements are being made in Philadelphia for the proper celebration on the 17th inst., of the birthday of Ireland's tutelar saint. The Irish societies will have their reunions, and, in the evening, a lecture will be delivered at the Academy of Music by Rev. Dr. O'Connor, late Bishop of Pittsburg. "The Destiny of the Irish Race" is the theme of the discourse, and the object of its delivery is to provide funds for a highly deserving institution, known as the House of the Good Shepherd. This is an asylum for the reception of unfortunate females, and one whose merits are observable in the increasing number of its inmates reclaimed from a life of misery and vice.

Death of a Pittsburgh Soldier.

Samuel P. Smith, surgeon in charge of Post Hospital, New Creek, West Virginia, writes as follows:

"Lewis Becker, private of Co. F, 28th Ohio regiment, died in this place on the 3d day of December last. I communicated the fact to the Colonel commanding, then at Beverly, W. Va., with a request that he would give the friends notice. Lewis told me, when he was first brought to the hospital, that he was from Pittsburgh, and his parents resided there. I have never heard from them. You will please publish a notice of his death, and request the friends to communicate with me upon the subject at once. The parents or relatives can obtain, upon application, an inventory of his effects."

The 46th Regiment.

The members of the two Pittsburgh companies, in the gallant Forty-sixth Pennsylvania veteran regiment, are requested to call at the office of Lieut. Col. Foulk, 76 Fifth street, this morning at ten o'clock. The ranks of this popular regiment are being rapidly filled, and will undoubtedly take the field with the maximum regimental number. The regiment will arrive in the city on its way to Chattanooga about the 16th of the present month, and as the companies require a few more men, here is an excellent opportunity to get into a fighting regiment, in a fighting army, and led by fighting generals. The Forty-sixth has a most enviable record, having taken a glorious part in all the great battles which have occurred since its organization. The regimental commanders are experienced and attentive officers, the comfort of their men being well observed as well as their strict discipline. Lieut. Col. Foulk, of this city, has been connected with the regiment from its organization, and his active efforts on behalf of the regiment in camp and field have endeared him to the command. The former Colonel, Joseph F. Knipe, is now the General of the brigade of which the regiment forms a part. As recruiting business is now looking up, we would suggest to those entering the army that they could not enter the ranks of a more popular regiment that the Forty-sixth.

Funeral of Lieut. McDowell.

The funeral of this brave, gallant and accomplished young officer, whose obituary we published in our last issue, took place on Saturday, the 5th inst., and was one of the most solemn and imposing ceremonies of the kind we have witnessed here for a long time. Although the day was very damp and inclement the turn out of soldiers, civilians and ladies, indicated, unmistakably, the estimation in which the noble young defender of his country was held. The religious services at the house, which were most interesting, were performed by the Rev. Dr. Pressley, of this city, and while the eloquent gentleman progressed, the eyes of all who could get near enough to hear, old and young, were suffused with tears. At the conclusion of these services the coffin, wrapped in the American flag, the banner that the deceased had defended with his heart's blood, was placed in the hearse, by six officers of his own rank, in the capacity of pall-bearers. Then a detachment of fifty soldiers, as a guard of honor, under command of Captain Gruntz, of the 62d regiment, P. V., surrounded it. The procession, composed of some twenty carriages, was proceeded by George's splendid brass band. The soldiers marched the whole distance to Hillside Cemetery, with arms reversed, the band in the meanwhile discoursing the funeral dirge in the most solemn manner. Arrived at the cemetery the box containing the body was lowered into the grave, when one platoon of soldiers fired the usual salute, thus concluding the solemnities of the day. Peace to the ashes of the gifted, accomplished and brave.

[On Court Martial.—Col. F. Collier, of the 139th Pennsylvania Volunteers, is a member of the general court-martial, which convened on Saturday last, in Washington, for the trial of Capt. Henry B. Todd, late Provost Marshal of Washington City.

Paid Indemnity.—On Wednesday week last, four horses were killed and two seriously injured at the East Liberty stock yards, by a locomotive on the Central road. On Saturday last, the railroad company paid the owners of the horses, Wykoff & McCue, of Ohio, the sum of $948, as compensation for the loss of the animals.

Exciting Scene.—The horses attached to one of the Minersville cars yesterday afternoon ran off on Wylie street near Fulton, and, notwithstanding the brake was applied by the driver, they ran down the track at a fearful speed. They were only checked by one of the horses falling near Tunnel street, which prevented the car from being upset, as it undoubtedly would have been at the turn. The horse which fell was severely injured but not disabled.

Additional Bonds for Recruits.—We are authorized to state, that in addition to all other bounties, a bonus of $5 will be given to any man who may enlist for the 69th, 71st, 72d, 81st and 106th regiments, known as Philadelphia regiments, and belonging to the Second Corps, General Hancock. Men enlisting for these regiments, no matter by whom recruited, or where enlisted, will be paid the bonus by Capt. Wright, Provost Marshal, upon their arrival at the Girard House, where all recruits are sent.

First Ward Bounty Fund Meeting.—The citizens of the First Ward Pittsburgh, held an adjourned meeting on Saturday evening, and resolved to continue their subscriptions to the bounty fund up to the 10th inst. The Block committee were instructed to make out lists of all men in the Ward, enrolled or not enrolled, liable to draft and report the same with the amount subscribed. Those who have already subscribed are expected to pay over their subscriptiond to the treasurer or to the Block committees, who are empowered to receive them. The meeting adjourned to meet this evening at half-past seven o'clock, p. m., at the school house.

Bounty Meeting in Collins Township.

The enrolled citizens of Collins township had a large and enthusiastic meeting on Friday night, to raise a bounty fund to procure volunteers. Eight thousand dollars were collected and a committee appointed to obtain volunteers enough to fill the quota of the district. J. H. Hill, Banker, corner of Fifth and Wood streets, is Treasurer of the fund, and subscriptions will be received by him from all who desire to make them. There will be a meeting at the railroad station in East Liberty on Friday next, to hear the report of the Enlistment Committee, and for the transaction of such other business as may come up.

Recent Fires at Oil City.

We learn from the latest issue of the Oil City *Register* the following particulars of the fire at Maple Shade Well, on the Hyde and Egbert farm, on Wednesday last:—"The fire occurred about three o'clock, p. m., and, is supposed, caught from the Keystone Well, a few rods above. In boring the miners strnck a vein of gas and oil which flowed directly between the tanks of the Maple Shade By some means, not as yet clearly ascertained, this oil and gas caught fire, and in a few moments the whole space around the well was enveloped in the flames. The flat for a distance of eighty rods below was burned over. The loss as near as we can get it, will not exceed 12,000 barrels. Duworth & Ewing and Haldeman & Co., are reported to have lost from twelve to fifteen hundred barrels each. Several boats were burned, and the upper end of the Story Farm made a narrow escape. The value of the oil, tanks, &c., lost, will be about $150,000. A fire occurred on the John McClintock Farm, at Fawcett & Co's. well, consuming 100 barrels of oil, Wednesday morning."

Methodist Intelligence.

On the subject of revivals, the *Advocate* says gracious visitations continue to be enjoyed in some of the city charges. At South Common, Allegheny, twelve have been received on probation, and about as many have professed conversion. The East Common, Allegheny, (Methodist Protestant), has been favored with a powerful and successful revival of religion. Nearly two hundred have professed conversion, and about one hundred and ten received into the church.

The Sewickley charge has had some prosperity during the present year. The Sabbath school is more largely attended than at any former period; the teachers competent and faithful; the same is true of the officers. The charge has conducted its missionary funds through the Sabbath school. Rev. J. M. Thoburn assisted in the missionary anniversary, and did very effective service. The result for the year foots two hundred and forty-three dollars, or over one hundred dollars in advance of last year. At a protracted meeting during the past winter, between sixty and seventy united with the church on probation, and about the same number were converted.

Disgraceful Conduct of the 7th Cavalry.

The Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, who were to have left the city on Friday evening at half past ten, did not get off until three o'clock Saturday morning. They were marched from their quarters to the depot about nine o'clock Friday night, and all along the route made the welkin ring with their cheers. Finding that they would be detained for some time, a large number of the men, who were already under the influence of rum, became quite noisy, and acted in a very disorderly manner. They got possession of a barrel of whisky, which had been accidentally left outside of a Warehouse on Liberty street, and after imbibing a large quantity of the liquor, they became more demonstrative, breaking in windows and doors, and assaulting citizens. A stone in the vicinity of the depot was broken into, and several boxes of fish stolen therefrom. Night watchman Black endeavored to quell the disturbance, when he was violently assailed and severely injured. Mayor Lowry was sent for, and on arriving at the scene, succeeded in persuading the soldiers to act in a more peaceable manner. The men got into the cars, at least all who were able to get in, and at three o'clock left for the West. A number of the men were left in the city, who will be sent on without delay.

Destructive Fire at Erie.

The Erie City *Dispatch*, of Saturday, brings us the following details of a destructive fire in that city: At about half past two o'clock Friday morning, a fire broke out in the kitchen of the Reed House, on Fifth street, and in a few minutes a blinding, stifling smoke filled the building throughout, creating the greatest imaginable consternation among the inmates, consisting of some two hundred persons, men, women and children. As the flames spread throughout the building the excitement increased, and women rushed from their sleeping rooms half clad, with children in their arms; men exerted themselves to save their effects, and the fire and smoke continued to spread and increase, until the excitement became almost maddening. In a short time the entire building, constituting one-half of the block between State and French streets, and between the Park and Fifth streets, was one column of livid flame, casting its flames heavenward and spreading fire in all directions. Soon the brick buildings on both sides of Fourth street, on the corner of French, were on fire, and a number of buildings in the neighborhood had caught. The latter however were extinguished, while the former, including the Reed House, are still burning as we go to press, and nothing but the walls remain. Telegrams were sent to Cleveland and Buffalo for steamers, but they have not arrived. It was only with great exertion that Brown's Hotel, and the buildings between that and the Reed House, could be saved.

As we write the flames still progress, and although there does not seem to be immediate danger of them spreading, still much of the wooden property in the 3d Ward, below Fifth street, may be burned. Had there been any facilities for combating a fire, the flames could have been stopped in the Reed House before they had progressed further than the kitchen. But nothing was at hand, and hence this destruction. Much of the property and private effects of the persons in the Reed House and other buildings burned was saved, but the people were thrown out upon the street very unceremoniously, and ourself and family from the Reed House without warning sufficient to have time to be comfortably clad.

East Baltimore Conference of M. E. Church.

This religious body, in session at Altoona, on Thursday last, was called to order by Bishop Ames, after which devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. James Henry Browne.

The transfer of T. Dougherty from Western Virginia Conference to this body was announced. A letter from Bishop Janes was read, and James H. Brown appointed to reply. The Stewards made their call for money and claims.

Rev. Mr. Holman and Rev. I. C. Pershing were presented to the Conference and introduced by the Bishop.

A paper presented by J. S. M'Murray as a memorial on the subject of baptism to be presented to the General Conference, was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

A memorial signed by the Revs. C. B. Tippett and Guyer asking the restoration of the supernumerary relation, and to be presented to the General Conference by our delegates was unanimously adopted.

An election of delegates to the General Conference was ordered, and John Guyer, A. E. Gibson, W. R. Mills and G. W. Cooper were appointed tellers. Jonathan Munroe was granted a superannuated relation at his own request.

Danville, Chambersburg, Baltimore and Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, were placed in nomination for the next session of this Conference.

Danville was elected unanimously.

On motion it was resolved that the collection to defray the expenses of delegates be taken up in April, and forwarded to the nearest delegate.

The report of the Preachers' Aid Society was presented, read and accepted.

Adjourned, with benediction by Rev. J. Anderson.

Result of the election of Delegates to General Conference:

Votes cast	102
Necessary to a choice	52
J M'K. Rieley rec'd.	123
Thomas M Reese	117
William Harden	107
Charles B. Lippett	105
Benj B Hamlin	101
J S M'Murray	96
G D Chenoweth	83
T Mitchell	80
John A Gere	65
A A Reese	52

J. M'Kendree Rieley, Thomas M. Reese, William Harden, Charles B. Tippett, Benj. B. Hamlin, J. S. M'Murray and G. D. Chenoweth were elected.

Stealing Whisky.—A company of soldiers, from Ohio, arrived in the city on Saturday evening, and were entertained by the Subsistence Committee, after which they were quartered in a house on First street. Yesterday evening they discovered a barrel of whisky lying in front of Moore's warehouse, on Second street, which they deliberately rolled around to their quarters, knocked the head in, and commenced a drunken carousel. Information was made at the Mayor's office, when the police went to the premises and recovered what was left of the whisky, but the soldiers were not to be found.

Sudden Death.—Coroner McClung yesterday afternoon held an inquest on the body of an aged man named Florence Kilroy, who died suddenly on Saturday evening, at his residence in Pitt township above the Two Mile Run. Deceased performed his daily labor on Saturday as usual, and retired to bed after supper. About nine o'clock he began to feel ill, when he arose from his bed. His wife went out to summon some of his neighbors, and shortly after her return he died. It was ascertained on the inquest that deceased was subject to heart disease, and the jury found a verdict of death from natural causes. Kilroy was about sixty years of age, and leaves a wife and three children.

Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair.

At a meeting of the Pittsburgh Sanitary Commission, held on Saturday afternoon, it was unanimously resolved to hold a Sanitary Fair in this city, in order to raise funds to replenish the now exhausted treasury of the Commission. The Commission are exceedingly desirous of carrying out the object of their organization, that of relieving our sick and wounded soldiers, but just now are unable to do so as fully as they would, on account of their limited means. Sanitary Fairs have been held in many of our principal cities, and met with the greatest pecuniary success. In Cincinnati nearly a quarter of a million of dollars was realized, and the receipts at the great Fair, now being held in Brooklyn, N. Y., have reached close upon half a million dollars. A very successful Sanitary Fair is now being held in Cleveland, and the interest in it increases as the time fixed for its closing approaches. Many Pittsburgh manufacturers, merchants, and others, have contributed largely to some of the Fairs above named, and we have no doubt a Sanitary Fair here would receive donations from our sister cities, East and West.

The Pittsburgh Commission will commence immediately to make arrangements for the Fair, and in due season will announce the time and place. In all the cities in which such Fairs have been held, the citizens, both ladies and gentlemen, vied with each other, in contributing of their time and means towards the success of the undertaking, almost as much from a matter of pride in their cities' fame, as from motives of patriotism and shmmanity. We, therefore, hope to hear that our prominent citizens, and their wives and daughters, will lend their invaluable aid to the proposed Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair, and if they do, we will guarantee its success. We will endeavor to keep our readers informed of the progress of the undertaking, and, in the meantime, call upon all of our citizens to interest themselves in the Fair.

NEW BRIGHTON RETREAT FOR FEMALES.

The letter which we publish below is a voluntary testimonial from Stephen Clarey, Esq., a worthy and intelligent citizen of Chicago, concerning the "New Brighton Retreat," of the existence of which our readers have previously been apprized, and which is under the immediate supervision of the accomplished Dr. E. Kendrick, former Superintendent of the Insane Asylum, Columbus, Ohio:—

"I desire to call the attention of your readers in the Northwest to an institution recently opened at New Brighton, Pa., on the line of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad, thirty miles west of Pittsburgh, by Dr. E. Kendrick, recently Principal of the State Lunatic Asylum, at Columbus, Ohio, for the reception, care and treatment of mental alienation and other nervous and chronic diseases, exclusively for females.

"Having occasion recently to place a member of my family in some asylum, for care and treatment, I found, to my surprise, that the institution at Jacksonville, in this State, was full; that at Ka amazoo, Michigan, also. I then applied in Ohio, and found they were also full, and the laws of the State precluded the admission of non-residents. Accidentally hearing of Dr. Kendrick's establishment, I made application to him, and the patient was received.

"I have no doubt there may be many persons among your readers who are similarly situated, and who will feel as grateful as I did in ascertaining the existence, at an accessible point, of a most excellent institution for females afflicted with mental alienation, from whatever cause. Dr. Kendrick, to vast experience as a physician, adds the character of a Christian gentleman, and with singular magnanimity proposes to devote the remainder of his life to the founding of an institution for insane females, knowing, as he does, the wants of the community in that respect. He has purchased the beautiful grounds and fitted up the establishment in a good and comfortable manner, capable of accommodating thirty or forty patients, and proposes to enlarge it as fast as the wants of the public may require.

"But I must not occupy too much of your room, and will simply suggest to any of your readers desiring information, to apply to Dr. Kendrick, New Brighton, Pa., for a circular."

Bounty Fund.

The following amounts have been paid in to J. C. M'Pherson, treasurer of the Fourth Ward (Allegheny City) Bounty Fund:

Thomas Gibson	$ 10	Jas Patterson, add.	10
John Petoner	40	Frank Rahm, add.	60
George Smidt	10	Rev John Davis	40
Jos Kintleman add	5	S P Johnson, add	10
J Hunsicker	10	S Robinson, add	10
Robt Childs, add	10	H Holdship, add	35
John Hartmas	5	L McIntosh, add	10
Wm Tunnemier	25	J M Showden, add.	25
A F Dalzell, add	10	August Weinman	15
M Holzmeir	20	Wm Beckert	40
Lewis Kall	5	Thomas Nelson	40
Wm Brown	25	Elliot Davis	40
Alex Stitt	10	Adam Weinman	40
Henderson Wilson	20	Wm Lutton	40
John R Williams	10	Fritz Fritsh	40
Wm Johnson	40	James Hunt	40
J B Johnston	40	Charles Mertz	40
Charles Kehler	40	Michael Souer	20
Geo Ober	25	John Vollhart	20
Peter Bailey	10	A Huttlemeir	15
Alex Bannerott	25	Jno D Forrest, add.	20
Wm Huff	20	J G McConnel	10
Henry Muhl	10	Wm Nellie	5
John Myers, add	10	—Whitesides	2
R C Miller, add	10	W Jenkinson, add.	25
Thomas Welch	5	E Smith	5
Robt Means	10	J N Green, add	15
Henry Paulus	15	Wm Trenter, add'l.	10
John Herman, add.	10	William Gipe	5
John Becker	40	Robert Matthias	20
John Koch	20	Pat'k Cunningham	10
Gotleib Weis	20	Nicholas Helsel	10
Charles Shall	40	Henry Nockenhost	5
Frank W Maeckel	10	L Colwell	10
H Wightman	20	P Smith	5
G Stevenson, add.	20	George Lewedeen	10
Herman Kuder	25	T Miller, add'l	5
J G Welther, add	5	Phil Stanauger, add	30
W Beilsteine, add	5	A Lranatt	5
Lewis Cesar	10	Charles Seitel	5
Jos Fisher, add	10	A Rutl, additional	10
Wm Bast	20	H Kolmyer	10
J Porter	20	Klemens Hollinger	20
Cash	2	Lew Methes, add'l	20
Henry Willetts	20	L Stroble, add'l	10
A Copeland, add	10	Gregor Betz	5
Jas M'Quiston, add.	10	Jacob Krebs, add'l	10
John Baldinger	10	Jos Craut, add'l	25
Robert C Clark	10	Jno Probert, add'l	2
Henry Bassett, add.	20	A Whitfield	3
Ender Vogel	5	Wm Johnson	5
Wm Sper	5	Adam Kingman	5
Alexander Biggs	5	Lorans Falwingle	15

Previously reported, $28,735. Total, $30,510.

The Commissioners of Bounty hereby give notice that they desire all subscriptions to be paid in by Thursday evening next, and all persons who have not been called on can give their subscriptions to J. C. McPherson, Treasurer, at Merchants & Farmers Bank, in the Diamond. The Commissioners hope that every one will come forward promptly, and thereby enable them to fill the quota of the ward this week.

Public Amusements.

YANKEE HILL'S GREAT BURLESQUE OPERA TROUPE, at Masonic Hall, performed again on Saturday evening to an overflowing house. The streets and sidewalks were crowded for two blocks to intense suffocation long before the hour advertised for the opening of the doors, with anxious admirers of music and mirth, and the excitement increased until the doors opened and the Hall was filled to its utmost capacity. Many people were unable to gain admission. They appear again this evening in a new burlesque, "The Serious Family." We predict a crowded house for them, and persons desirous of getting a good seat must go early.

Mons. De Long's Dancing Academy, No. 98 Fourth street. Last quarter of the season. New classes now forming. There is abundant time for a full term, as the academy will remain open until June 1st. For particulars please call for circulars at the music stores.

"Daily Commercial" Job Printing Office. Orders for every style of Book and Job printing promptly and neatly executed, from a visiting card up to a mammoth poster. The most rapid and improved steam presses are used in the execution of the work.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines, for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use.

General Agent, No. 18 Fifth street.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style of WALTER BRYANT & CO., was dissolved on the first day of January, 1864, by limitation. WALTER BRYANT will be found at the office of Mr. HENRY DEAN, at the old stand, No. 239, Liberty street, he being authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

WALTER BRYANT,
FRANK SIMPSON.

Having disposed of my entire stock to Mr. HENRY DEAN, late of St. Louis, Mo., I therefore retire from the Hide and Leather business, and most cheerfully recommend him to the customers of the late firm.

WALTER BRYANT.

Pittsburgh, February 26th, 1864.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having purchased the entire stock of WALTER BRYANT, would announce to his customers and the public generally, his removal to store 239 Liberty street, lately occupied by Walter Bryant & Co., where will be found a complete stock of Leather, Hides and Oil, at all times, at the lowest market rates. HENRY DEAN.

fe27:2w

WOMAN'S FRIEND DETERSIVE SOAP.—100 boxes Woman's Friend Variegated Soap—in store and for sale by

B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,
No. 47 Wood Street.

DOUBLE XX ALE AND TREBLE XX ALE for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by

JOSHUA RHODES,
oc12 Duquesne Way

RABBIT'S NEW YORK SOAP.—Genuine Womans' Friend Soap. 50 boxes of each, in store, and for sale by

MILLER & RICKETSON.

RIVER MATTERS.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF STEAMBOATS.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Peebles	Elizabeth.
Silver Spray	Shannon	Cincinnati.
Citizen	Kerr	Portsmouth.
Savanna	Mason	Nashville.
Thistle	Brennan	Louisville.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Peebles	Elizabeth.
Julia	Coulson	Zanesville.
Paragon	Donnelly	Cincinnati.
Jennie Hubbs	Devenny	Cincinnati.

THE RIVER—Last evening, at twilight, there were eleven feet three inches water in the channel, and rising. Our tow-boats that have their tows ready will leave to-day for the lower ports.

ALL the boats that arrive from Louisville bring up large amounts of tobacco.

THE Jennie Hubbs, Capt. Devenny, left for Nashville with a full cargo.

THE packet Paragon, Capt. Donnelly, left for Cincinnati with a big trip.

THE steamer Thistle, Capt. Brenan, has returned to this port after an absence of many months in Government employ.

THE tow boats had a brisk time of it yesterday. They were all getting ready to depart today, there being plenty of water.

BOTH Rivers were rising yesterday, so look out for lively times at the Allegheny and Monongahela landings.

WE are indebted to our esteemed friend, R. Melville, Esq., of the Savannah, for a copy of her manifest. Among her freight were 385 bales of cotton. Many thanks.

THE favorite packet, Emma Graham, Captain M. Ayres, will leave for Zanesville at four p. m. on Tuesday. Captain Ayres has been for some time past on the sick list. We are pleased to see him again in good health. May his shadow never grow less.

THE fine packet Armenia, Capt. M'Callum, leaves for Cairo and St. Louis, on Tuesday. This boat has very superior accommodations, and is in charge of experienced and attentive officers. Mr. Warring, who has charge of the office, will see that the passengers are well cared for.

THE favorite Wheeling packet Minerva, Capt. Gordon, has resumed her trips in the Wheeling trade. She will leave this morning at 11 A. M. We are pleased to see our old and esteemed friend, Capt. G. W. Johnson, in the office. Passengers and shippers will be pleased to learn this fact.

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Washington, D. C., March 1, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on Monday, March fourteenth (14th), 1864, for

Two thousand (2,000) Cavalry Horses, to be delivered at Syracuse, N. Y., within forty (40) days from date of contract.

One thousand (1,000) Cavalry Horses, to be delivered at Ogdensburgh, N. Y., within thirty (30) days from date of contract.

Said horses to be sound in all particulars, not less than five (5) nor more than nine (9) years old; from 14½ to 16 hands high; full fleshed, compactly built, bridle wise, and of size sufficient for cavalry purposes.

These specifications will be strictly adhered to and rigidly enforced in every particular.

No bid will be entertained unless accompanied by a guaranty for its faithful performance.

☞Should any United States officer guarantee the proposal of a bidder who should prove to be irresponsible, his name will be reported to the Secretary of War, with a recommendation that such officer be dismissed the service.

All bidders and guarantors will be held to the strictest accountability, and every failure to comply with terms of contract, or to make the contract when awarded, will be followed by prosecution to the full extent of the law.

Form of bid and guaranty can be had on application to Capt. J. C. Parnsworth, A. Q. M., Wheeling, Va., Captain John W. Bell, A. Q. M., at Boston, Mass., or at this office.

Successful bidders will be prepared to enter into written contracts, with good and sufficient security, immediately on the acceptance of their bids.

The oath of allegiance must accompany the bid.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.

No bid will be entertained for less than fifty horses.

Bids for *the entire number* of Horses required are invited.

Payment will be made on completion of contract, or as soon thereafter as funds may be received.

Proposals must be endorsed "PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES," and addressed to Lieut. Col. JAMES A. EKIN, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Any further information will be promptly given on application to

JAMES A. EKIN,
Lieutenant Colonel, Chief Quartermaster Cavalry Bureau. mh4:9t

EVERY MUSIC TEACHER SAYS that with

RICHARDSON'S NEW METHOD

he is enabled to impart a thorough knowledge of Piano Playing with far less trouble and in a far more satisfactory manner than he has been able to do with any other system, and the Scholar learns more rapidly, is better pleased with his daily progress, and looks forward to his next lesson as a pleasant pastime rather than as an irksome task. The usual dull and wearisome exercises for practice are in this NEW METHOD superseded by charming Melodies that please the ear while they assist the pupil in his efforts to become an excellent pianist.

PRICE.....$3.00.

For sale by

CHAS. C. MELLOR,
fe27 81 Wood street.

ALBUMS,

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DIFFERENT,
DIFFERENT,
STYLES.

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DIFFERENT,
DIFFERENT,
MAKES,
MAKES,
OF,
OF,
POCKET,
POCKET
BOOKS,
BOOKS,
AT

PITTOCK'S,
fe25 Opposite the Postoffice.

O'HARA BOILER WORKS.

POWERS & CO.,

Attend to the manufacture of Steam Boilers, Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Salt Pans, Sugar Pans, Sheet Iron Chimneys, Breechings, and all other articles usually manufactured at similar concerns.

Prompt attention paid to all kinds of repairs on reasonable terms.

Works corner of LIBERTY and SECOND STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa. oc27:tf

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, AND APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice. Also, the largest assortment of ready made Trusses, Supporters, Bandages, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Cutlery, &c. in this city

OTTO HELMOLD, 96 Smithfield, near Fifth st.
Ladies attended by Mrs. Helmold. ja24:1y

SAM'L. M. WICKERSHAM,

METAL BROKER,

no25:1y] No. 124 FIRST STREET.

HOLTZMAN & WIEDERHOLD,

(Successors to J. Selbert.)

PRACTICAL UPHOLSTERERS,

No. 160 THIRD street,
A. F. CHATONEY, *PITTSBURGH.*

Manufacturers and dealers in Curtains, Cornice, Bands, Shades and Blinds, Mattresses, Comforts, Cushions, &c.

Particular attention paid to Steamboat work.

Carpets fitted and laid to order. se11:6m

J. M. CORNWELL.....SAMUEL KERR.

CORNWELL & KERR,

Carriage Manufacturers,

SILVER AND BRASS PLATERS,

and manufacturers of

Saddlery and Carriage Hardware,

No. 7 St. Clair street, and Duquesne Way, (near the Bridge,)

fe2 *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

KREBS & BRO.,

LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS,

Corner Wood and Fifth streets,

PITTSBURGH.

Bonds, Certificates of Stock and Deposit; Bank Drafts and Checks executed in the highest style of the art. Orders by mail promptly attended to. se22:1y

DUQUE DO PORTO.—50 dozen Port Wine, imported in glass, and a very superior Wine; in store and for sale by

MILLER & RICKETSON. no18

STORE SHADES

Made to order, on short notice,

The Daily Commercial.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

List of Local Stocks and Securities.

REPORTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 4TH ST.

STOCKS.	Par	Val.	Last Sales.
Bank of Pittsburgh	$	50	$ 67½
Exchange Bank		50	68½
Merchants' & Manufac. Bk...		50	59¼
Mechanics' Bank		50	63½
Allegheny Bank		50	56½
Citizens' Bank		50	61@61¼
Iron City Bank		50	69½
Iron City Trust Co		50	54¾
Manchester Savings Bank		50	49½
Birmingham Gas Co		—	31¾
Citizens' Insurance Co		50	60
Western Insurance Co		42	58¾
Eureka Insurance Co		50	48
Mong. Insurance Co		32	32½
Allegheny Valley R. R.		50	10
Pittsburgh & Conns. R. R.		50	95½
do interest bearing			12¼
Monongahela Nav. Co		50	44
Allegheny Insurance Co		25	30¼
Peoples Insurance Co		25	28¾
Pittsburgh Gas Co		50	85½
Mass Mining Co	$	—	5¼
Northwestern Mining Co	7	05	12¼
Great Western "	1	00	5
Dacotah "			5
Pitts. and Boston "	5	55	87
National "	5	99	30¼
North Cliff "	2	50	85
Bay State "			18¾
Central "	4	35	58½
Isle Royal "	16	10	25½
Minnesota "	3	50	76

BONDS.	
Allegheny Co. Compro. 5s	$ 74
Pittsburgh " 5s	73
Pitts. Municipal 6s	90
Allegh'y Co. to (R. R.) with back coupons	89
Pittsburgh (to R. R.) with back coupons	88
Pitts. & Conn. R. R. mort. 6s	80
A. V. R. R. 1st mortgage 7s	105
Alleg'y Co. Bounty Bonds	90

New York Stock Market.

Reported by telegraph especially for the Daily Commercial, by GALLAHER & BRO., *Bankers, No. 18 William street, New York.*

NEW YORK, March 5, 1864.

N Y Central	137¼	Terre Haute & Al.	74
Erie	117¾	Do preferred	90
Erie pref	110¼	Miss & Missouri	50½
Hudson River	153	Ohio & Miss cert.	47
Harlem	146½	Pacific Mail	230
Reading	138	Canton	59
Mich. Southern	100¾	Cumberland	79½
Mich. Cent	143¾	Central Coal	79¼
Il Cent	138	American Coal	109
Clev'd & Pitts	120¾	Wyoming Valley	103
Galena & Chicago	119¾	Quicksilver	50¼
Chic & R I	124¾	Mariposa	35½
Chicago & N W	56¾	Bucks Co. Lead	1¾
Pitt Ft. W & C	110	Canada Copper	6

Gold on Saturday, in the New York market, opened firm in the morning at 161, from which it advanced to 161¼. It has but once before touched that figure since the great speculative movement in February, 1863, when it was run up to 172½. Unless something is speedily done in Congress to check the gambling operations which are daily carried on in that market the highest point will probably again be reached before the 1st of May. The future is so replete with Government paper, remarks one of our exchanges, National Bank paper and State bank paper, and the somewhat reckless expansion in loans by the old State banks, that the prices of all stocks, and, indeed, of everything, must advance. The great laws of trade are all the time in operation, are inevitable, and in spite of street combinations will take their onward course. It is not possible for any "bear" clique to keep down prices for any length of time. With the measure of values all the time cheapening, a greater amount of it, other things being equal, is required to exchange any marketable commodity. The recent "bear" movement at New York in railway stocks is said to have been the work of "bulls," who were in reality buyers, and who are now holding under the assurance that the natural operation of the currency is to put up all prices. We shall probably see in a few days how nearly correct in judgment they are. All the good company bonds are firmly held, and rule at prices so much above par as to make them little above a five per cent. investment.

—The bond market at Philadelphia, on Friday, was unusually active, and the sales reached a hundred and seventy-six thousand dollars, the greater part being Government bonds. The five-twenties were firm, at an advance of three-eighths per cent. on the sales of the previous day, closing at 107⅜. Large sales of the seven-thirty treasury notes were made at 111½.

—We noticed last week that the New York banks have agreed to receive on deposit at par all notes of the National Banks which are redeemed at par by any bank connected with the Clearing House, and treat as uncurrent money all these notes not so redeemed. They also agree to receive certified checks on all National Banks for which any member of the Clearing House will hold himself responsible. The Bank of Commerce of that city publishes that it will receive on deposit from its dealers and correspondents *all* National Bank Notes, without reference to the place of issue, *at par*, the same as a U. S. Legal Tender Currency. This wealthy Bank—the largest in the city—was no party to the Bank caucus held last week, at which certain discriminating Resolutions (powerless in themselves) against the National Banks were adopted; nor is there any power in the Clearing House to bind this or any other dissenting Bank to such Resolutions.

—The public debt of the United States on the first of March is reported as follows:

4 per cent. Temporary Loan	$ 1,637,392 22
5 do do do	40,188,919 46
Temporary Loan, coin	1,450 00
Past due Treasury Notes	161,150 00
Suspended Requisitions	7,330,817 06
Temporary Liabilities	$48,725,728 68
Old public debt	67,447,012 54
Three year 7-30 bonds	133,730,300 00
U. S. Notes	449,119,548 10
Fractional Currency	18,745,729 15
20 Years' Loan of 1861	50,000,000 00
20 do Bonds Exchanged	1,237,000 00
1 Year Treasury Notes	5,860,000 00
2 Years' Treasury Notes	95,502,034 22
Oregon War Debt	1,016,000 00
Certificates of Indebtedness	155,121,659 00
Six Per Cent. 5-20 Bonds	510,165,446 92
	$1,522,702,837 62
Less amount in Treasury	9,141,796 27
Total March 1st, 1864	$1,522,291,042 35

—One of the anomalies of the hour, says the *Railroad Journal*, considering the large amount of United States currency afloat, is, that there are not small bills in quantities enough to meet the daily expenses of the Government. At the Brooklyn Navy Yard, the paymaster has this safe full of $500 and $1,000 notes, but is unable, or was at the last accounts, unable to pay off the men for want of small bills. He found it impossible to get them either from the Treasury or by exchange with the local banks. What has become of the millions of small notes hitherto issued by the Treasury? Are they hoarded like gold, or passing from hand to hand to perform the functions of business, and cannot be spared? Even the banks continue to pay a premium for them. If people were it not for the rise in gold, we would hardly know that our currency is inflated.

— At Philadelphia, on last Friday, the *Inquirer* remarks: There are no new features in the stock market; prices maintain their firmness, and the tendency, especially for the better class of securities, is upwards. The hope of the bears is good news, and awaiting anything decided in this way, there appears to be no chance of resisting the upward current, started and maintained by Mr. Chase's greenbacks. Money is very easy, and 6 per cent. is an outside rate for call loans. The opening of the spring campaign has been sufficient to "lay out in the cold" the new mining and oil fancies, for a number of which it is impossible to get a bid, but all the prospects of good news have as yet been unable to check the fever of speculative shares, all of which late in the day were active and buoyant at reduced prices.

Weekly Review of the Oil Business.

There has been a moderate degree of activity in the oil business during the past week, and prices have ruled firm. The river is now nearly clear of ice, with thirty inches of water in the channel, and falling slowly. The nights have been cold for a few days past, but the days are warm. We look for a big freshet in a short time. Freights plenty.

Holders at the wells are asking $5 per barrel, and are firm at figure. Buyers are offering $4 75 per barrel freely. We have heard of no sales above or below $5, and we therefore give that as the current quotation at the wells, and $5 75 per barrel at this point. The prospect of a farther rise in the river, has created a better feeling in the market, and we look for a slight advance when the oil can be moved to market. The stock on hand is light. We learn that a new well, flowing about forty barrels per day, has been struck on Cherry Run, upon the Buchanan Farm. The market closes firm and quiet. The weather continues pleasant, and it is thawing rapidly. Freights to Pittsburgh $1, for steamboat, and 75 cents for flat and barge freight.

SHIRK & CO.'S WAREHOUSE.

Number of barrels oil received	574
" " shipped	922
Empty barrels received	1370

J. BURGESS & CO.'S WAREHOUSE.

Number barrels oil received	1500
" " shipped	400
Empty barrels received	1773

Register, March 3d.

Philadelphia Leather Market.

The Leather market remains steady at previous quotations. There is a fair demand, with moderate receipts and stock. Prices of all descriptions close firm, viz: City slaughter at 45@45c; country do at 42@45c; rough skirting at 4 s@46; Spanish sole at 41@45c; city harness leather black at 38@41c; country do, 40@49c.

Philadelphia Boot and Shoe Market.

The Shoe and Leather Reporter says:—The active inquiry reported in our last issue continues. Buyers from the far west are in the market, and purchasers from the local and near localities are beginning to arrive more numerously. The manufacturers are busily employed and present appearances indicate a very satisfactory spring trade.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Monday, March 7, 1864.

Business on Saturday was very dull. The sales made were only on a small scale to meet the wants of the local trade—prices generally being unchanged. The weather was unfavorable for out-door transactions, and the last day of the week being generally a dull one. On the wharf we noticed a large amount of activity. The Muskingum packet, Julia, left on Saturday evening with a fair trip. The Emma Graham is now at the landing, with one of the best trips of the season. The Jennie Hubbs left for Nashville, with a mixed cargo of railroad iron and Pittsburgh manufactured articles. The Government has some four thousand tons for Nashville. The Armenia, for St. Louis, has pretty much all the freight engaged she can manage. The Clara Poe is loading railroad iron for Nashville. The Silver Spray arrived, from Cincinnati, with a big trip, consigned, principally to the Eastern market. Among the sales were as follows:

FLOUR—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The demand seems to have fallen off. Buyers are waiting for lower figures, whilst sellers are not disposed to give way. They intend to hold on, as they cannot replace good brands and sell at less than is demanded by them. The stock on hand is not large. The only sales made were from store by the dray load. The current rates were: Extra $6 25@6 50; Extra Family, $7 00 to $7 50—the latter for favorite brands.

HAY—The prices of this article continue to be governed by the receipts. Some days, when receipts are heavy, prices will decline $5 or $6 a ton at the sales. Eight loads were disposed of at $30@35 a ton. Baled was unchanged.

WHISKY—The market remains in a very unsettled state, the sellers declining to make public the rates of the only business doing.

APPLES—The market continues to increase in firmness. Prices are tending upward. The stock is steadily diminishing. We note a sale of 50 bbls. Price, $2 50@3 a bbl.

GRAIN—The market, as usual on Saturday, was dull, and the prices, however, exhibited no change. The supply on hand is not large, but sufficient for all ordinary purposes. The rates and sales were as follows: Oats, we note a sale of 800 bush. at 75@80c. sales from store were made at 82c. Corn, there was an improved demand for this article, and prices were unchanged: sales of 900 bush new at $1,10@1,12; sales of 700 bush old at $1,14@1,15 per bush. Wheat was neglected and buyers were shy. Our large dealers obtain their supplies generally from wagons. We note small parcels being disposed of; ted, $1,30@1,31; White, $1,30@1,38, as per quality. Barley, nominal; Spring, $1,25; Fall, $1,45@1,48 per bushel.

POTATOES—The demand is on the increase; we note sales of 75 bushels Neshannocks, at 95c @$1,00 per bush as per quality.

BUTTER—The demand was fully up to the supply; former prices have been well sustained. The current rates for prime roll was 28@32c, the latter for very choice; packed was nominal.

FISH—The market was very firm. The high prices demanded for all descriptions is beginning to increase the demand for fish. As prices were the same as last quoted we omit them. There were a number of small sales for local purposes.

SEEDS—The demand was fair and sales regular. Prices have undergone no change. We note small sales at the following prices: Timothy, $3,12@3,25; flax at former prices; clover, $8,12@8,25 per bush.

GROCERIES—The market was very firm. The sales were as follows: Sugar—sales 9 hhds Cuba at 14¼@14¾c; 10 do Orleans, 15¼@15¾c. Coffee, 10 bbls, Rio; "B" coffee, 12 bbls 12¾@12¾c. Molasses—sales 14 bbls at 47c. Coffee firm; sales 56 sacks Rio at 33½@37c. Molasses firm; sales 20 bbls old New Orleans at 70c; 20 do new crop at 78@80c. Syrups—sales 25 bbls at prices ranging from 95@96c.

RICE—Sales 10 bbls Rangoon at 9½@9¾c.

BACON—The market remains very firm, with a good local demand. The stock on hand is rapidly disappearing. Among the sales were: Sugar cured hams, 7,000 lbs at 14½c; plain hams, 3,000 lbs, 13¾@13½c; shoulders, 10,000 lbs, 10@10½c, as per quality; sides, sales 4,000 lbs at 12@12¼c per lb.

Cincinnati Leaf Tobacco Market.

Sales of Leaf Tobacco at Morris & Chalfant's warehouse, 15 hogsheads, viz: 10 hhds of new Kentucky leaf and lugs—2 at $6,25@6,80; 2 at $7,05@7,55; 1 at $8; 1 at $10,75; 2 at $12@12,25; 1 at $13,75; 1 at $14,50, and 5 hhds of old Southern Kentucky lugs, viz: 1 at $8,80; 1 at $9,15; 2 at $10@10,75, and 1 at $11,50.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

Tobacco—Sales 138 hhps, as follows: 23 at $5; 23 at $6; 14 at $7; 6 at $8; 2 at $9; 9 at $10; 4 at $11; 5 at $15; 4 at $18; 3 at $14,50; and 5 hhds of old Southern Kentucky lugs, viz: 1 at $8,80; 1 at $9,15; 2 at $10@10,75, and 1 at $11,50.

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Cincinnati Market.

Coffee—There is something of a movement in Coffee that stiffens the market up a little. Buyers adhere more tenaciously on 37c for choice Rio. Sugars are quiet, with a good jobbing trade within 14c to 16c for fair and choice New Orleans, in hhds. Hard refined range from 19c to 19½c with a fair market. New Orleans Molasses of prime quality is scarce and firm at 78c.

Flour remains inactive and dull. Some of the sellers of trade brands are rather firm in their views, but they do not appear to have any support, either at the hands of buyers or in the reports from other markets. Buyers seem to find no inducement to offer more than $5,00 for superfine. They find it, however, hard to buy good brands at that figure, and holders generally adhere to their old prices, $5,75@5,80. Extra we continue to quote at $6,00@6,00, and trade brands at $6,00@6,15. Choice family may be quoted at $6,25, or if fancy repute at indefinite figures above that up to $7.

Wheat bears nominally the old quotation, $1 28@1 30, but there are no buyers scarcely in the market, nor is there much offering. Holders are quite tenacious.

Corn is hard to sell excepting at a decline of 2@3c per bushel. The trading figures may be stated at 92@93c for new ear in bulk at the upriver roads, 97@98c at the lower. Buyers are bedding these figures down to 90@96c, and have some advantage in the receipts.

Oats are selling at 77c in bulk; 78c in elevator, and 80c sacked, with only a very moderate demand.

Rye will hardly bring over $1 30, but 2@3c. higher is asked quite firmly by those who have it on the market.

Such changes as there may be in the provision market are in the direction of greater strength, but not with much increase in the amount of business doing.

Bulk meats are still the favorite article, and the main business to-day was in extra heavy rib sides—a large round lot at 9½c. Holders are asking 9c for only a medium article. Shoulders were sold at 7½c, and more offered at 8c. Buyers are not tempted to offer more than this for heavy, though current hogs are plenty. Trade confined to country stuff, but very little of city cut is on the market. Boxed meats meet with no attention. We hear of no bulk hams selling. Bacon shoulders are inquired for at 9½c for first quality, for small lots. Sugar-cured ham is nominally unchanged at the old figures $22 50 for new city, $21 to $22 for country, with but little doing.

Lard, of city packing, is still held at 12¾c, but parcels could be made at 12½c. Country is firm at 12½c for choice. A sale of gut lard at 11¾c was recorded.

Boston Wool Market.

The Animation which we noted in the wool market last week has been hardly sustained through the present. The truth is, the late public sale brought together a large number of buyers at that time, who improved the opportunity to supply themselves from the private stocks offering there, and this little breeze has of course been followed by a calm. This is not likely, however, to be of long duration, as manufacturers in general are known to be very short of staple, and buy in such small quantities that they necessarily come into the market often. And although always hold off till the last moment, when they do come they are in the utmost haste to get supplies forwarded, so that when wool moves it is generally in double quick time.

The backwardness of the goods trade exerts rather a depressing effect upon the market, as it leads to a corresponding slowness in the consumption of wool. Hence country operators holding stocks, who do not understand exactly how the selling works, and have been accustomed to see the bulk of the clip pass into the hands of manufacturers before the close of February, begin to think the game is all up with them, and that they are doomed to hold over unless they make large concessions and extra efforts to realize. This mere panic has caused not a little mischief among commission merchants in the way of weakening the market; and then there are other lots which have been heavily drawn against owing to the pecuniary necessities of consignors, and which are hence pressed for sale.

But for the reassurance of weak-kneed operators we may say with the utmost confidence that wool has not done selling yet by a long-shot, that stocks here, especially of the finer grades, are being reduced much faster than is generally supposed, and that all the really desirable staples in the country will be wanted before the season is over. Of course, consumers count upon these little contingencies of panics and forced sales, and their policy is to take the greatest possible advantage of them by holding off and keeping the unconsumed supply where the wool-grower and importer can see it—by not appearing in the market in great numbers together, nor buying enough at any one time to create a stir; and in this way they have managed (and well managed, it must be confessed) to keep the market down at this season, when it otherwise would have gone up. But, as we said before, there is no cause for discouragement or alarm on the part of holders, who are certain of selling their stocks, (if they are anywise reasonable in their views) at good prices.

There are considerable quantities of wool in some parts of the interior, particularly Vermont and New York, which are held at rates above those ruling in the Eastern markets, and are besides of such an undesirable quality that holders cannot hope to realize on them till the latter grades are cleared out. But all light wools, even of the low and medium grades, cannot be forwarded to market too soon, as the time is near at hand when these descriptions, which are already being inquired for, will be wanted for the thick woolen manufacture which follows close upon the heels of the supply of light summer goods.

The sales of domestic for the week foot up not over 450,000 lbs; at a range of 73@85c for fleece, and 63@85c for pulled. Included are lots of Illinois and Wisconsin fleece at 73@75c, of Ohio and Pennsylvania do at 82@85c, 200 bales lambs' wool at supposed 63c, super pulled at 79@80c, and extra do at 80@82½c. In Canada, sales 20,000 lbs No. 1 and super pulled at 65c. In California, sales 29 bales coarse at 33½c. In foreign, sales 150 bales Cape at 40@45c; 250 do Mestiza at 33½@35c; 4,000 lbs choice Australian scoured at $1 35; and 500 bales Mediterranean at various prices as to quality.

RIVER MATTERS.

CINCINNATI.

The river has risen six and a half feet during the twenty-four hours ending last night, making the thirteen feet to Louisville, eight feet in the canal, and six feet in the Indiana chute over the Falls. The Lower Ohio is rising, with seven feet from Portland to Cairo. There is nineteen feet and rising in the Cumberland. There is eight feet in the Kanawha. The Kentucky River is rising at the head-waters, and in fine navigable condition from Shaker and Cogar's Landing to the mouth. In fact all the southern streams are pouring out finely, and we may anticipate more water at Pittsburgh, and a big river from that point to the mouth. The sudden rise here, during Thursday night, is principally out of the Kanawha and Big Sandy.

The Muscatine, J. R. Gilmore and Benton, from Pittsburgh; Bostona No. 2 and Ben. Gaylord, from Marietta; New Transfer, from Louisville; Prima Donna, from Nashville; and Glendale, from Memphis, incinde the arrivals, outside of the local packets. All had full cargoes except the New Transfer and Prima Donna. The latter came in light. The Gilmore has three hundred tons of railroad iron for Nashville, and discharges one hundred and fifty tons additional at Louisville.

Flag Officer Donshall paid $33,000 (not $32,000) for the Ben. Gaylord. She will ply regularly in the Big Sandy trade, leaving on her first trip on Monday evening.

The U. S. steamer New Transfer, is loading for Louisville.

On Saturday last, on the upward trip of the Bostona, No. 2, for Marietta, Edward Ross, a blacksmith or machinist, who came on board at Cincinnati, and engaged passage for Manchester, put his money—$120—in an envelope, and after directing it to "Sophia Ross, West Union, Ohio," gave it to the clerk, Mr. Chris Best, for safe keeping. About 12 o'clock that night, while the boat was passing Foster—sixty miles above this city—the gentleman overboard and was drowned. He was evidently partially deranged at the time, caused, it is stated by his friends, by domestic trouble. The money being directed to his mother, was sent to her at West Union.

Capt. Jas. Good's famous Mississippi arrived at Cairo on Thursday, and is due here, with a splendid trip, to-morrow, as will be seen by the following dispatch. The Mississippi returns to New Orleans on Tuesday evening:

"CAIRO, March 3—David Gibson & Co.: The steamer Mississippi arrived here to-day, from New Orleans, with one thousand tons, and full of people. We have six hundred tons for Cincinnati. We leave at once, and return to New Orleans from Cincinnati on Tuesday evening. March 8th. JAS. GOOD,

"Master of the Mississippi."

THE MISSISSIPPI AT MUSCATINE.

On the 3d inst. ice had been running freely for twenty-four hours, but the river was then clear. The water was low, but rising.

ST. LOUIS.

There is six and a half feet in the channel out to Cairo.

The Illinois river is falling, with five and a half feet in the channel from Peoria down to the mouth.

The Upper Mississippi is rising from a breaking up above the rivers above Keokuk. It had risen fourteen inches at Hannibal when the Lucy Bertram left. This will probably cause the river here to rise.

The Missouri river was falling at last accounts, with four feet in the channel from Leavenworth down.

Business on the levee was tolerably brisk. There are comparatively few boats in port, but they are all busy. Should the weather continue fine, next week will introduce busy scenes on the landing.

The Lucy Bertham arrived from Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad and her cabin full of passengers. The Lucy B. left for Keokuk last evening, the regular mail packet.

The Jennie Deans came in from Keokuk, the regular mail boat, and left for Hannibal last evening, as the railroad boat for Hannibal. She had a good cargo down, and was full of passengers.

The steamer Ed. Walsh arrived at Cairo on her down trip on the 29th ult. She made Cairo, towing a barge, in 27½ hours. The Belle Saint Louis made it in 25½ hours, and the Von Phul in 25¾ hours. The clerk of the Walsh reports six and half feet in the river out to Cairo, and stationary at Cairo. Business was dull and transportation scarce at Cairo on the 1st of March.

The northern line packets are about starting on their regular trips, and the Davenport, Captain Buford, will leave for Davenport and Rock Island on Saturday, from the wharf boat, foot of Washington avenue. The Davenport will be followed by other boats of the line next week. The Northern Sucker State, Canada, and Hawk-Eye State are all at the landing getting ready for the season.

CAIRO.

Considerable business was done on the levee, considering the small amount of tonnage in port.

All the wharfboats and warehouses are full of grain, sugar, &c. The levee is also covered with hay, sugar and molasses, and about fifty loaded cars on the track. The hay, oats and corn is for Nashville, Memphis, and below; the sugar and molasses for Cincinnati and all intermediate points.

The Empress arrived last evening with 212 hhds sugar, 546 bbls molasses, and 500 half bbls do, all for Cincinnati. She had 58 hhds sugar, 185 bbls molasses and 48 hf bbls do, for St. Louis. Her passenger list was light. She also had 300 bales mess.

The Golden Eagle leaves to-night. She has 579 bales cotton for Cincinnati, and the locomotive Gen. Allen, for Louisville. Here, she added to her cargo for Cincinnati, Consigned to R. M. Bishop & Co., 6 bales cotton; Bare, Harding & Howell, 38 hhds sugar, 159 bbls molasses, and 94 hf do. She had a large passenger receipt to this place.

CAIRO, March 2, 14 A. M.—EDS. COM.: We have on steamer Golden Eagle, from Memphis, the following cotton for Cincinnati:

For B. M. Forbes, agent, 431 bales; Addy, Hull & Ray, 15 do; Forbes Cotton Express Co., 32 do; J. Heinshimer & Co., 47 do; H. Daniel & Co., 18 do; E. S. Butler & Co., 9 do; R. M. Bishop & Co., 17 do. Total, 569 bales. Also, 1 locomotive for Louisville. W. H. SCOTT, Clerk.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Nashville.

PER J. M. MASON.—George W Smith, 138 bbls liquor; J Adler & Co, 3 do; Captain Mason 1 bbl lard; Jas Callery, 200 green hides; W & J Wilson, 1 hhd meat; B A Fahnestock & Co, 18 packages medicine; Messrs Clarke & Co, 558 bbls mess pork, 200 do whisky; 10 hhds hams, 65 tierces do, 384 bales cotton, 14 pcks merchandise, 48 hhds tobacco, 375 sacks wheat, 11 bales rags, 150 sacks flaxseed; C F Kopper & Co, 11 pcks furniture; Davis & Phillips, 18 pcks sheet lead and pipe; G Willah, 1 tierce hams, 1 bbl sausage; A Hollistine, 1 tierce hams; Simon Johnston, 5 barrels liquor; Hostetter & Smith, 100 do; Kirkpatrick & Bro, 39 pcks tobacco; Little & Trimble, 23 do; J H Childs & Co, 1 bale hemp tow; McClurkan, Herron & Co, 58 pcks; J A Caughy, 25 do; Geo B Jones & Son, 11 do; B Wolff, 2 do; H Riddle, 150 bbls apples; Hillman, 20 pcks; S Elbart & Co, 6 hhds meat.

Louisville.

PER THISTLE—Clarke & Co, 85 hhds tobacco, 9 bales rags, 536 kegs lard, 550 boxes starch, 2 bbls hams, 8 do flour, 310 do mess pork, 24 hhds bacon, 7 boxes mdse, 300 sks wheat; Adams Express Co, 1 tree; J J Huire, 15 pkgs; McDonald & Arbuckle, 233 hides; J A Caughy & Co, 8 do; Weyman & Sur, 4 hhds tobacco; J N Heyl, 8 do and 1 box; J W Taylor, 4 do; Mazarlo, 9 do and 1 box; R W Poindexter, 3 do; Thomas Nelson, 4 do and 1 box; H Dallinger, 1 do and 1 box; Mackeon & Linhart, 3 hhds bacon; Schonmaker & Lang, 300 boxes starch; Lindsay & Telford, 60 bbls flour. W & J Wilson, 2 hhds and 1 tc bacon; Caughy & Glasgow, 5 bbls dried fruit; Bowner, 50 sks corn, 17 pkgs 27 sks feed; R T Kennedy & Bro, 1,675 sks wheat.

Wheeling.

PER MINERVA—Forsythe & Bro, 60 empty barrels; Lockhart & Frew, 192 do; Ardesco Oil Co, 185 do; D M Edgerton, 100 do; Brewer, Burke & Co, 175 do; J S Liggett & Co, 133 do; Noble & Co, 97 sacks wheat, 60 empty bbls; J J Muhleman, 150 sacks corn, 12 do fruit; owner 5 bbls wine; Schoenmaker & Lang, 200 kegs nails; Ino Oberzier, 23 pkgs tobacco; Hall & Co, 500 feet lumber; C Slade, lot sundries; Atterlung, Reddick & Co, 1000 fire brick; W Edwards & Co, 55 bbls ale.

Clarksville.

Per Silver Spray—Clarke & Co, 134 hhds and 39 butts tobacco, 44 sks feathers, 31 do rags, 5 bdls roots, 100 bbls whisky, 22 hhds and 186 pieces bacon, 35 bbls oil, 30 do liquor, 35 pkgs sundries, Bakewell, Pears & Co, 7 pkgs; J Brownlee, 16 bbls whisky; J Craig, 8 sks feathers; S & A J Canthers, 250 sks oil meal; Graff, Bennett & Co, 200 oil barrels; owners, 2 hhds tobacco, 8 bbls whisky; Hall & Spear, 7 bbls whisky; Klinefelter, 8 hhds bacon; J Kirkpatrick & Bro, 15 hhds bacon, 10 sks feathers; King & Pennock, 13 bags cotton; Lambert & Shipton, 180 bbls flour; R Lyons, 4 bbls whisky; Minehart & Co, 12 do; McElroy, 2 tcs hams; J G McLaughlin, 100 salt hides; S McCrickart & Co, 50 bbls whisky; H McSwiggen & Co, 20 do; Ray & Kiel, 146 bags oil meal; H Riddle, 1 hhd hamz; L Horburgh, 470 hides; Schultz & Son, 28 bbls whisky; C W Smith, 61 bbls liquor; no bill lading, 100 sacks wheat.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Movements of European Steamers.

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent, call at Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	From	For
Hammonia	Feb. 9	Southampton	N. Y.
Sidon	Feb. 9	Liverpool	New York.
City of London	Feb. 9	Liverpool	New York.
Asia	Feb. 13	Liverpool	New York.
Pennsylvania	Feb. 16	Liverpool	New York.
Canada	Feb. 20	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Feb. 23	Southampton	N. Y.
Australasian	Feb. 27	Liverpool	New York.
Germania	Mar. 8	Southampton	N. Y.
Teutonia	Mar. 19	Southampton	N. Y.

FROM AMERICA.

China	Feb. 24	New York	Liverpool.
City Manchester	Feb 27	New York	Liverpool.
Africa	Mar. 2	Boston	Liverpool.
Sidon	Mar. 2	New York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Mar. 5	N. Y.	Southampton.
City of London	Mar. 5	New York	Liverpool.
Asia	Mar. 9	New York	Liverpool.
Bremen	Mar. 12	N. Y.	Southampton.
Canada	Mar. 16	New York	Liverpool.
Bavaria	Mar. 19	N. Y.	Southampton.
Germania	April 2	N. Y.	Southampton.
Teutonia	April 16	N. Y.	Southampton.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Creole	Feb. 24	New York	N. Orleans.
Roanoke	Feb. 24	New York	Havana.
Geo Washington	Feb 27	New York	N. Orleans.
Cornelius	Feb. 29	New York	Nassau.
Evening Star	Mar. 3	N. Y.	Havana & N. O.
Morning Star	Mar. 19	N. Y.	Havana & N. O.
Evening Star	April 2	N. Y.	Havana & N. O.

The Pirate Steamer Chesapeake.

The revenue-cutter Miami was on Wednesday sent to St. Johns, to take on board the pirates of the Chesapeake and bring them to New York. Deputy Marshal Young was sent by Marshal Murray to proceed on board the cutter to St. Johns to receive the prisoners from the British authorities. The cutter will proceed from New York to Halifax, and convoy the Chesapeake to that city.

Trial Trip of the Tecumseh.

The experimental trial trip of the Ericsson monitor Tecumseh, built at Messrs. Secor's yard in Jersey City, took place on Wednesday. A number of prominent naval gentlemen participated on the occasion. The object of the excursion was to test a new patent gun compressor, which is said to have worked with entire satisfaction. A regular trial trip will take place in a few days.

Large and Costly Contracts.

The great new steam fleet in course of construction will have engines from the following firms, which have entered into contract with the Government to supply the numbers opposite their names:

	Pairs.		Pairs.
Woodruff & Beach	3	Poole & Hunt, Baltimore	1
Washington Iron Works	4	Morristown Works	2
Globe Works, Boston	—	Philadelphia	2
S. Brooklyn Works	6	Providence Steam Engine Co	2
Vulcan Works, Baltimore	1	Etna Works, N. Y.	4
Reany & Archibald	2	Gardiner & Lake	1

	Tons.	Guns.	Officers and Men.
St. Marys	958	22	300
Steam sloop Lancaster	2,360	16	300
Steamer Narragansett	804	5	100
Steamer Saranac	1,146	9	250
Steamer Saginaw	453	3	100
Sailing sloop Cyane	72	20	280
Total	3,993	75	1,330

These vessels all belong to the regular navy, and the Saginaw is said to be very fast. There are rumors that other steamers are under orders for the Pacific.

Naval Movements.

OUR NEW COMMANDER OF MARINES.

Major Reynolds assumed command of the marines at the New York station, and Major Garland left for Portsmouth and Hampshire to command the garrison of that place. Major Reynolds has been in the service forty years, and is a native of the State of New Jersey. Major Garland is a Virginian, and has been nearly as long an officer. The officers attached to the station, to the receiving ship, and to the different men of war in commission in harbor, paid their respects to the new incumbent during the afternoon.

OUR PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Touching the rumors that the pirate Alabama is about to visit the Pacific Ocean, it may not be amiss to give the strength of our Pacific squadron, which is as follows:

	Tons.	Guns.	Officers and Men.
St. Marys	958	22	300
Steam sloop Lancaster	2,360	16	300
Steamer Narragansett	804	5	100
Steamer Saranac	1,146	9	250
Steamer Saginaw	453	3	100
Sailing sloop Cyane	72	20	280
Total	3,993	75	1,330

These vessels all belong to the regular navy, and the Saginaw is said to be very fast. There are rumors that other steamers are under orders for the Pacific.

RAILROADS.

1864 THE PITTSBURGH, 1864
FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY,
AND
Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER JANUARY 1st, 1864, trains run as follows, viz:—

Leave Pitts'g.	For Chi'go.	For Clev'd.	For Wheel'g.
Express	1:45 a. m.	1:45 a. m.	1:45 a. m.
Express	1:45 p. m.	1:45 p. m.	1:45 p. m.
Mail	6:30 a. m.		6:15 a. m.

RETURNING:

Arrive Pittsburgh, P. F. W. & C. R'y...2:20 a. m., 3:30 p. m., 7:00 p. m., 7:50 p. m. C. & P. R. R...2:10 a. m., 3:50 p. m., 8:05 p. m.

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.

Leave Allegheny	For N. B.	For N. C.	For Steu'e.
For Alliance. 2:15 p. m.	1:15 a. m.	6:40 a. m.	
	12:00 m.	3:00 p. m.	3:00 p. m.
	4:30 p. m.		
	5:40 p. m.		

RETURNING.

Arrive Allegheny, P. F. W. & C. R'y..7:20 a. m., 8:40 a. m., 2:35 p. m., 4:50 p. m. C. & P. R. R.....10:00 a. m.

GEO. PARKIN, Ticket Agent, Union Passenger Station, Pittsburgh, Pa.
A. Q. CASSELBERRY, Agent, Allegheny city.
H. R. PAYSON, Gen. Pass. Agent,
P. F. W. & C. Ry. Co.
F. R. MYERS, Gen. Ticket Agent,
C. & P. R. R. Co.
fe9:1y

1864 WINTER 1864
ARRANGEMENT.
PENNA. CENTRAL RAILROAD.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.

Constant additions are being made to the equipment of this excellent double track and express route, and every possible care will be exercised for the comfort of passengers and rapid movement of freight. Trains will leave the depot in Pittsburgh as follows:

THROUGH ACCOMMODATION TRAIN daily, (except Sunday) at 5:50 a. m., stopping at all stations between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.

FAST MAIL at 8:00 every morning, (except